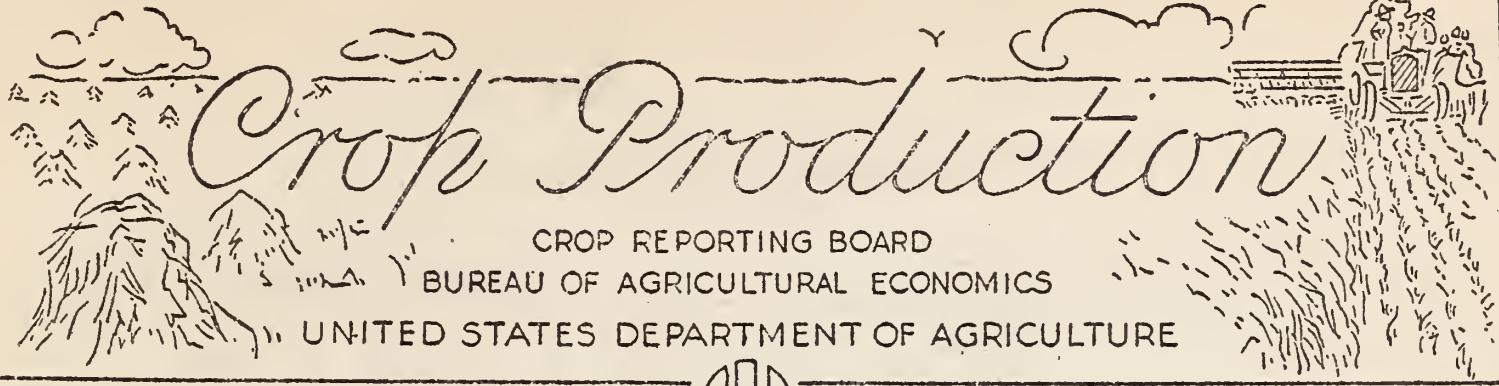


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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: November 9, 1951

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1940-49	1950	Preliminary 1951 1/	Average 1940-49	1950	Preliminary 1951 1/
Corn, all....bu.	33.9	37.6	36.5	2,980,777	3,131,009	3,088,092
Wheat, all.... "	17.1	16.6	15.9	1,071,310	1,026,755	993,598
Winter..... "	17.7	17.1	15.9	791,764	750,666	650,738
All spring... "	15.7	15.4	15.8	279,546	276,089	342,860
Durum..... "	14.8	13.2	13.9	37,386	36,064	36,369
Other spring. "	15.9	15.8	16.1	242,160	240,025	306,491
Oats..... "	33.2	34.9	36.3	1,311,651	1,465,134	1,372,248
Barley..... "	24.4	26.9	26.0	306,523	301,009	254,409
Rye..... "	12.2	12.6	13.8	30,173	22,977	25,138
Buckwheat.... "	17.4	17.9	17.0	6,976	4,749	3,834
Flaxseed.... "	9.4	10.1	8.7	37,186	39,263	32,284
Rice, 100 lb. bag	2/2,083	2/2,361	2/2,292	31,431	37,971	44,564
Sorghum grain..bu.	17.5	22.9	18.9	118,772	237,456	165,805
Cotton.....bale	2/265.9	2/269.2	2/265.2	12,030	10,012	15,771
Hay, all..... ton	1.36	1.41	1.49	101,644	106,819	113,859
Hay, wild.... "	.89	.83	.91	12,351	12,509	13,496
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.22	2.24	2.33	33,946	41,029	45,975
Hay, clover and timothy 3/.. "	1.37	1.39	1.49	30,098	29,636	31,864
Hay, lespedeza "	1.07	1.16	1.06	6,839	7,598	7,002
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 958	2/1,128	2/1,121	18,000	16,843	16,607
Peas, dry field "	2/1,230	2/1,360	2/1,323	5,935	2,979	3,717
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	19.0	21.6	21.2	178,567	287,010	277,590
Cowpeas for peas"	5.7	6.5	6.0	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts 4/....lb.	704	887	726	2,016,962	2,019,295	1,637,985
Potatoes.....bu.	164.0	237.9	222.4	410,203	439,500	335,651
Sweetpotatoes.. "	92.4	104.4	87.4	61,148	58,729	34,796
Tobacco.....lb.	1,100	1,267	1,272	1,787,136	2,032,450	2,271,670

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, and dry field peas are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/ Picked and threshed.

Release:
November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	: Average : 1940-49		: Prelim- : 1950	: Average : 1940-49		: Prelim- : 1950
	: 1950 : 1951		: 1951 /	: 1950 : 1951		: 1951 /
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	62.6	63.2	62.5	10,380	6,383	5,441
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	19.4	20.6	19.5	5,953	6,932	6,538
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	174	175	153	19,008	10,830	7,056
Sugar beets.....ton	13.1	14.6	15.0	9,880	13,497	10,741
Broomcorn....."	2/ 320	2/ 279	2/ 263	43	.26	.33
Hops.....lb.	1,267	1,504	1,499	47,149	58,336	61,755
Pasture,.....pct.	3/ 76	3/ 82	3/ 79	----	----	----
Apples, com'l crop,....bu.	----	----	----	4/ 109,033	4/ 123,126	113,268
Peaches....."	----	----	----	4/ 71,150	4/ 53,485	69,932
Pears....."	----	----	----	4/ 31,008	4/ 31,140	32,228
Grapes.....ton	----	----	----	4/ 2,797	4/ 2,707	.3,199
Cherries (12 States)..."	----	----	----	4/ 186	242	.232
Apricots (3 States)..."	----	----	----	4/ 220	215	.177
Cranberries (5 States),bbl.	----	----	----	728	4/ 984	.914
Pecans.....lb.	----	----	----	124,066	125,622	147,905

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	: Average : 1940-49		: 1950 : 1951	: Average : 1940-49		: 1950 : 1951
	Million pounds			Millions		
September,.....	9,274	9,396	9,464	3,246	3,947	4,007
October.....	8,835	9,081	9,025	3,100	4,074	4,240
Jan.-Oct. Incl.....	100,990	103,630	102,927	45,809	51,718	51,497

1/ Estimates for hops, peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Condition November 1.

4/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

Release: November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1951
	Average	1950	harvest,	percent
1940-49	1950	1951	of 1950	
Corn, all.....	87,882	83,302	84,575	101.5
Wheat, all.....	62,624	61,741	62,576	101.4
Winter.....	44,640	43,816	40,893	93.3
All spring.....	17,985	17,925	21,683	121.0
Durum.....	2,591	2,729	2,622	96.1
Other spring.....	15,393	15,196	19,061	125.4
Oats.....	39,460	42,027	37,851	90.1
Barley.....	12,569	11,191	9,793	87.5
Rye.....	2,448	1,822	1,828	100.3
Buckwheat.....	405	266	226	85.0
Flaxseed.....	3,919	3,893	3,696	94.9
Rice.....	1,507	1,608	1,944	120.9
Sorghum grain.....	6,737	10,361	8,767	84.6
Cotton.....	21,625	17,828	28,544	160.1
Hay, all.....	74,845	75,741	76,573	101.1
Hay, wild.....	13,892	15,024	14,811	98.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,304	18,308	19,694	107.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,912	21,336	21,327	100.0
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,352	6,565	6,614	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,882	1,493	1,481	99.2
Peas, dry field.....	471	219	281	128.3
Soybeans for beans.....	9,348	13,291	13,102	98.6
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,043	1,089	961	88.2
Peanuts 3/.....	2,923	2,277	2,255	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,564	1,847	1,509	81.7
Sweetpotatoes.....	666	563	398	70.7
Tobacco.....	1,613	1,604	1,785	111.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	167	101	87	86.1
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	306	336	335	99.4
Sugarcane for sirup.....	108	62	46	74.2
Sugar beets.....	750	926	716	77.3
Broomcorn.....	265	186	253	135.7
Hops.....	37	39	41	106.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespezea hay. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1951BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1951

All-crop production prospects declined slightly during October, chiefly because of reductions in corn and cotton. Mostly favorable conditions for maturing and harvesting late-growing crops in much of October, however, helped to maintain the volume at third highest of record. In parts of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, wet conditions prevented completion of harvest of some small grain and flax, and in the northwestern Corn Belt salvaging of frosted immature corn was a problem. In most sections corn cured well, and harvest of soybeans, sorghums, rice and root crops proceeded rapidly, with harvesting losses at a minimum. Killing frosts occurred generally early in November, dipping deep into the South with snow or rain that was mostly beneficial to fall sown crops. In virtually all areas soil moisture is now adequate to ample. Fall seedings of grains, cover crops and new meadows are mostly in satisfactory to excellent condition.

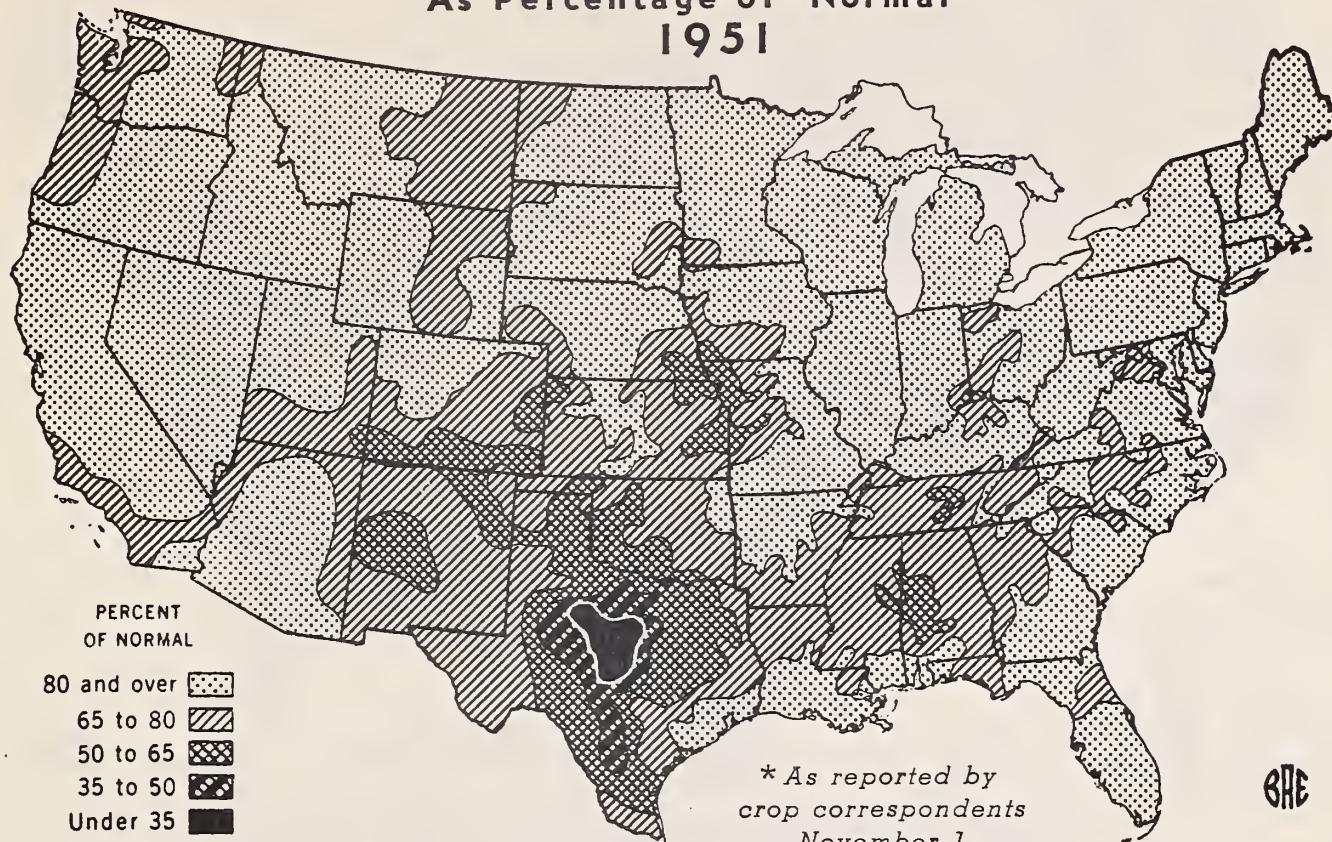
Corn production is now estimated at 3,088 million bushels, about 17 million bushels less than on October 1. Most of this reduction in prospect is due to poorer outturns, both in quantity and quality, in the northwestern Corn Belt where conditions have been about normal, but not as favorable as were desirable for salvaging the immature portion of the crop damaged by September frosts. Slow progress of the corn crop had caused concern throughout the growing season, but the extended growing season in the eastern Corn Belt particularly, permitted the crop to mature satisfactorily there. Harvesting of the crop was started later than usual and has been retarded by November snow storms. In many areas, corn still has a high moisture content, too high for safe cribbing. Because of the frost damage in the northwestern Corn Belt, much corn is "soft" or chaffy and feeders will require more than the usual quantity to obtain desired livestock gains. Most of this poor quality corn is in areas where livestock is available to use it in the forms of grazing, fodder or silage, particularly where it is too poor to warrant harvesting as grain, but some "cash corn" areas were also affected.

A 7 percent reduction in cotton prospects from the October 1 estimate resulted when the effect of lateness of plantings, summer drought and insect damage became apparent as picking progressed rapidly. Slight decreases in expected outturns are shown for buckwheat, rice, potatoes, dry beans, peanuts, broomcorn, apples, and pears. On the other hand, rapid harvest of soybeans with a minimum of harvesting loss improved production prospects to 278 million bushels. Slight improvements over October 1 forecasts are noted for sorghum grain, tobacco, sugar beets, sweetpotatoes and pecans.

The net effect of these changes in production prospects is to push the index of 1951 all-crop production downward. Most of the reduction resulted from lower prospects for the late important crops, corn and cotton. The other changes more or less offset each other. This index is now 131 percent of the 1923-32 base, one point lower than on October 1. It was exceeded only by the indexes of 132 percent in 1949 and the record 138 percent in 1948.

Yields per acre for most crops are above average, but many are lower than in 1950. New record yields are expected for all hay and sugar beets. Yields of oats, rye and tobacco are higher than either last year or average. On the other hand, yields of cotton, wheat, flaxseed, buckwheat, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, sugarcane sirup and sorgo sirup are lower than either. The composite yield index, based on current estimates for 28 major crops, is 141 percent of the 1923-32 base, nearly as high as in 1949 and 1950, but exceeded sharply by the 151 percent in 1948. The customary reports by crop correspondents on the "all-crops" yield as of November 1

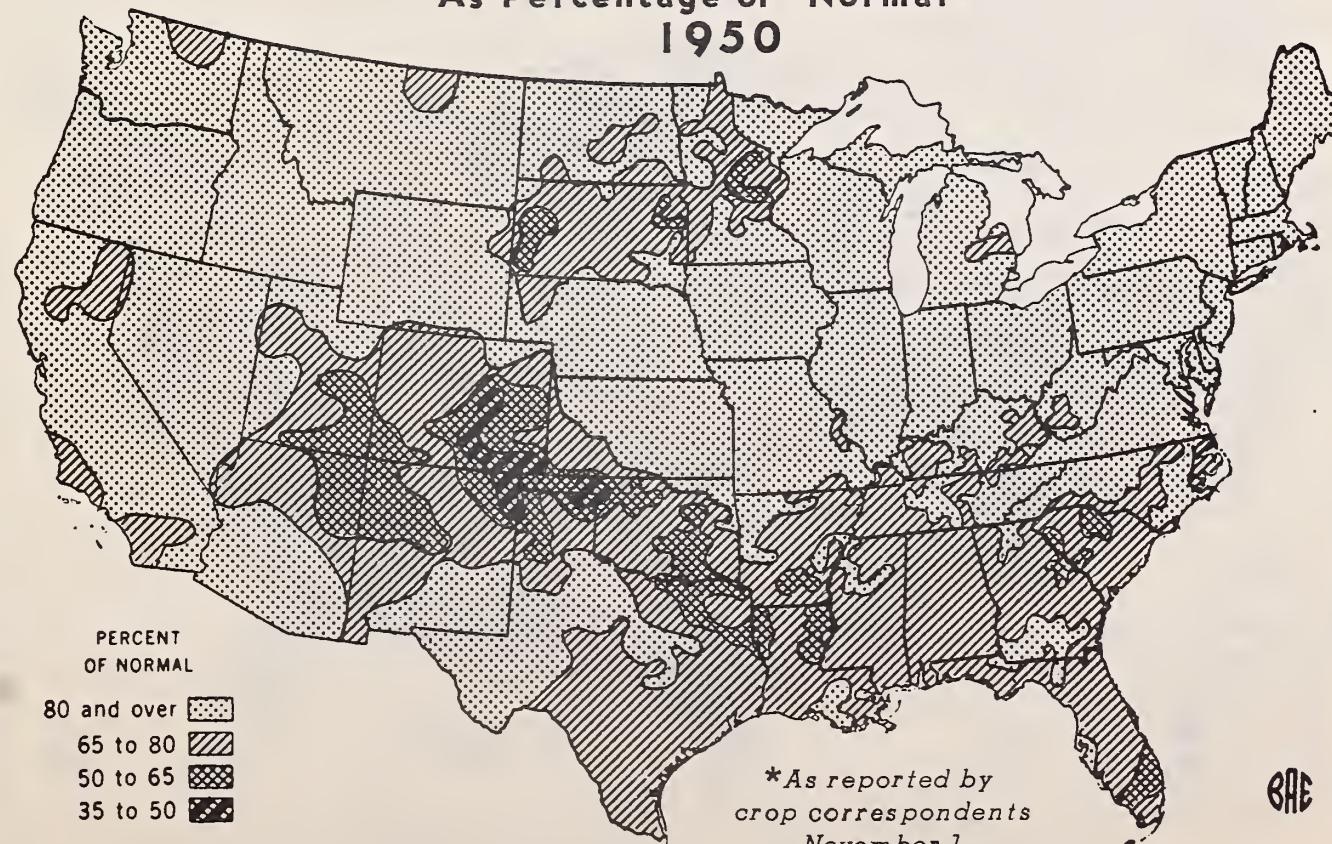
YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal" *
1951



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48340 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal" *
1950

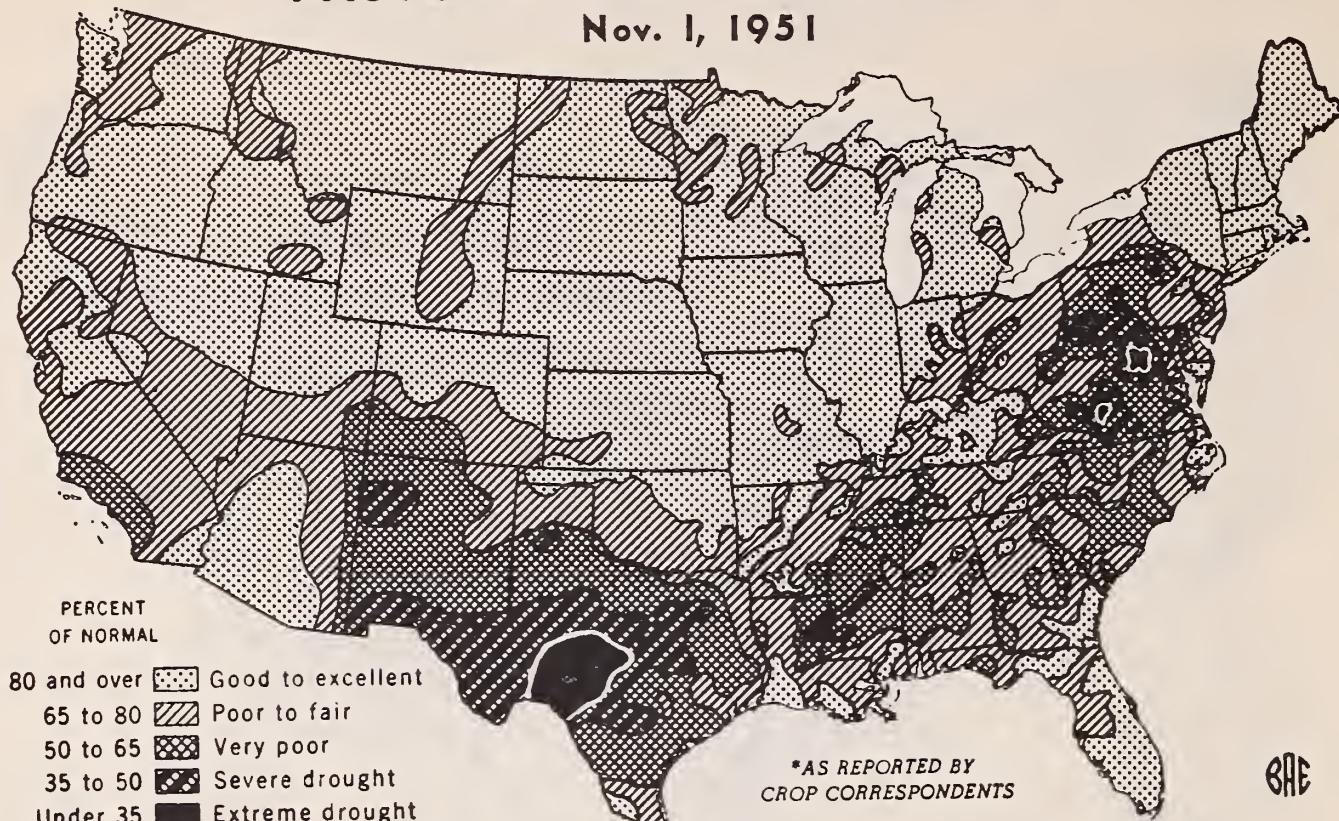


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1951

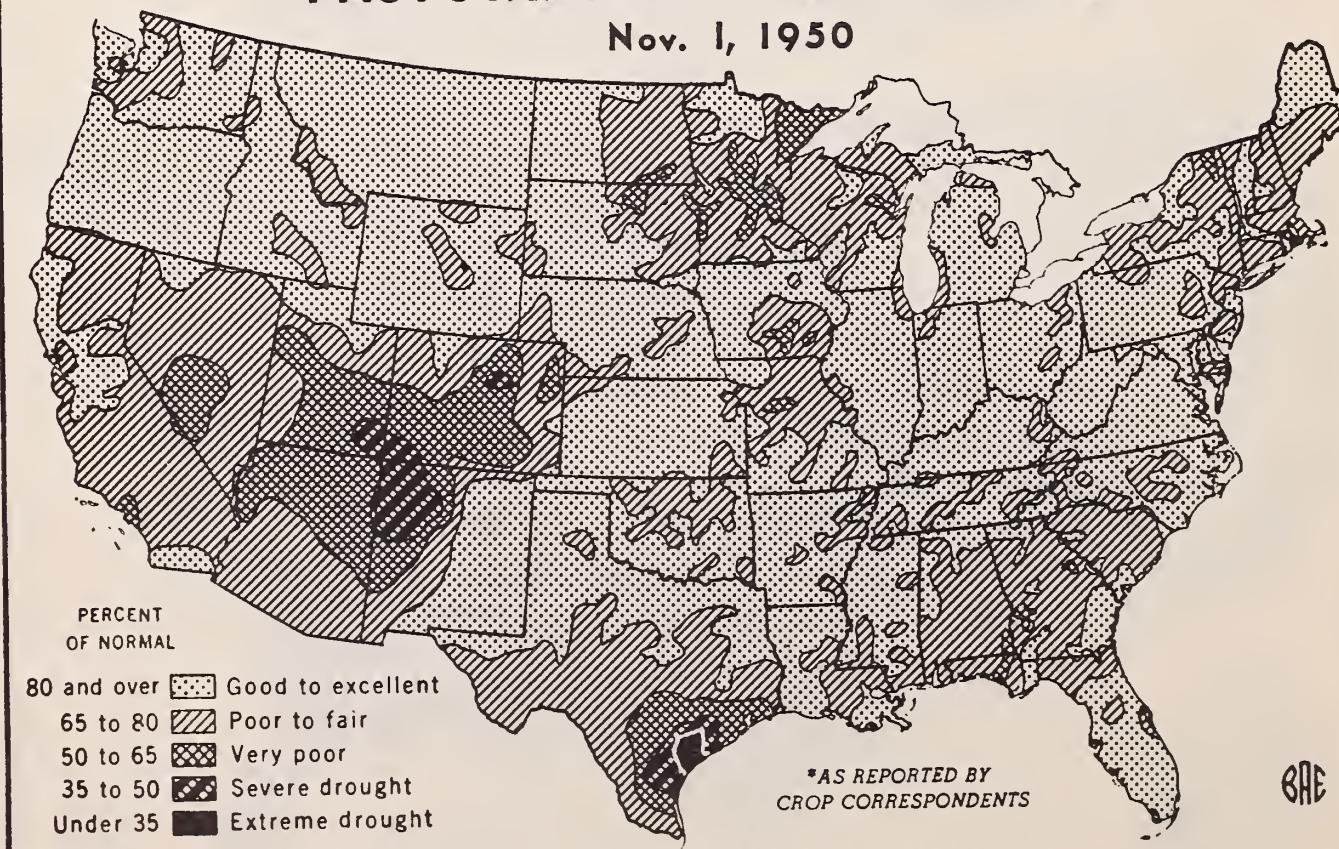


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1950



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47886 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 1, 1951

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E. S. T.)

as presented on the map on page 5, indicate better than average yields in most of the country. The areas of poorer yields are found in the Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska flood area, the large dry area in the Southwest and in spotted sections elsewhere, mostly in the dry upper South. By regions, these reported all-crop yields range from above average in the North and South Atlantic and East North Central States to below average in the West North Central and Western States, with the South Central region well below average.

The weather was warm and sunny during most of October, with cold and rain or snow coming near the end of the month and continuing into November. Average temperatures for the month were 2 to 6 degrees above normal in most of the country and were below normal only in the northwestern quarter. Killing frosts did not occur in some northern areas until near the end of October, but freezes in early November extended nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. Precipitation in the latter part of October raised the total for the month above normal in much of the country, the chief exception being in most of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal States. However, heavy rain and snow fell in this area in November. Parts of the southern Great Plains will need more moisture soon.

In their fall seeding operations this season, wheat growers observed the Hessian Fly-free date to a great extent in much of the country. As a result, seeding was started later than usual, but the work progressed rapidly in good seedbeds and under mostly favorable conditions. Some seed "dusted in" received enough moisture in late October and early November for germination. Early sown fields show good stands. In the Great Plains the later seeding date has resulted in smaller top growth, which provides little grazing, but promises better chances of surviving the winter. Recent moisture has fostered development of crown roots, so that plants are well rooted. By the end of October, wheat seeding was nearly completed in most areas, although wet weather in eastern parts of Washington and Oregon and in Minnesota, and dry weather in parts of the Atlantic States, the South and Southwest had retarded operations. These southern areas still have ample time to seed grains and conditions are now more favorable. Conditions are also favorable in California and other sections that ordinarily do most of their seeding in November or later. Newly seeded alfalfa, clover and cover crops have prospered also.

Production of the 8 grains--wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice and buckwheat is mostly harvested, and harvest of corn and sorghum grain is well under way--totals about 152 million tons. This total is less than in 4 of the last 5 years, but more than in any year prior to 1946, except in 1942. Food grains make up nearly 33 million tons, which is less than in any of the last 7 years. The record rice crop was nearly harvested in all areas by November 1. Buckwheat also was virtually all harvested, with a small outturn of less than 4 million bushels. Some remnants of wheat remained unharvested in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, with a probability that some would not be worth harvesting after recent storms. The 119 million tons of feed grains now estimated is less than in 4 of the last 5 years, but about equal to the average of the last 10 years. Much of the corn may be of poor feeding value because of high moisture content of frost damaged corn. A large sorghum grain crop was helped to maturity by the extended fall growing season.

Harvest of soybeans proceeded rapidly toward completion in October, under favorable conditions that permitted maturity of late acreages and minimized harvesting losses. An outturn of 278 million bushels is now estimated, about 6 million more than on October 1. The tonnage of sugar beets increased as further growth was

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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November 9, 1951

November 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

possible in October, but November storms covered large acreages not yet dug. Potatoes, however, suffered from disease, so that the outturn fell off slightly during October to 336 million bushels. The sweetpotato tonnage is about as expected earlier, and is the smallest in 67 years. Dry beans were mostly harvested, but poor harvesting weather delayed harvest and reduced yields in portions of Michigan and in the Northwest. Tobacco harvest proceeded rapidly, with the outturn slightly above earlier expectations. Unusually small crops of sorgo sirup and sugarcane sirup are in prospect. Larger than average outturn of sugarcane and sugar beets are expected, but not as large as in 1950. As the harvest of broomcorn advanced, production of brush was found to be less than expected, though larger than in 1950.

Supplies of hay and roughage on farms, according to reports by growers on the total supply as of November 1, are adequate in most areas. In these reports farmers consider, in addition to hay, silage and forage for which estimates are prepared, the feed provided by grazing of pastures, fields and meadows, such crop residues as straw from threshed grain, bean and seed crops, beet tops and pulp, roots grown for feed and the like. These supplies are relatively low in the South and Southwest, where dry weather has limited the feed available for grazing. Poorest supplies are reported in Texas and New Mexico, with shortages possible in portions of the South. Supplies are especially large in North Atlantic and North Central States. Pasture condition on November 1, at 79 percent, was better than average, but not as good as the relatively high 82 percent a year ago. In parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, cattle were being barn-fed because of short grazing. Grazing also was poor in most of the South Atlantic and South Central States, and very poor in Texas and New Mexico. Pasture feed was unusually good on November 1 in most Northeastern and North Central States, particularly in the West North Central portion. Range pastures showed little improvement in October. Rain and snow improved water supplies and grazing conditions in dry areas, but came too late to make feed, except in the Pacific Northwest. Range livestock are in good condition except in dry areas and there heavy supplemental feeding has been necessary. Forced movement of cattle and sheep from the dry Southwest has been relatively heavy.

The total production of deciduous fruit this year was 9 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average. A large 1951-52 orange crop is now indicated, while the grapefruit crop is expected to be less than last season. The production of tree nuts is 16 percent more than in 1950. The apple crop is now estimated at 4 percent less than forecast a month ago, but still 4 percent above average. Most of the declines in prospects during October occurred in the Eastern region and in Washington. The eastern crop is above average, while the western crop is below. Harvest of apples is about completed. The 1951 pear crop was slightly larger than average and a year ago, while a record grape crop was produced. Production of pecans, filberts, almonds and walnuts each is above a year ago and above average. Oranges and grapefruit are moving in volume from Florida. Prospects for citrus crops vary from excellent in Florida to good in California, fair in Arizona and extremely poor in Texas and Louisiana.

The 1951 production of alfalfa seed, forecast in mid-October at 96.4 million pounds of clean seed, is 3 percent smaller than the large 1950 crop and nearly half again as large as the 1940-49 average. Nearly two-thirds of the total production this year was in Northern and Central producing States, whereas last year a little more than half the production was in those States. Furthermore, in the southern producing region, the 1951 production of certified seed of improved varieties adapt-

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ed for sowing in Northern States is indicated to be three times as large as last year. This increase tends to offset the much smaller 1951 production in Canada which supplied about one-tenth of our requirements during the 1950-51 season. Because of the record carry-over of alfalfa seed in the United States, the current supply (production plus carry-over) of this seed is 6 percent larger this year than last and 61 percent above average. Production of Sudangrass seed this year, forecast at 46.4 million pounds, is 29 percent larger than last year's crop and 14 percent above average. Sweet varieties make up 57 percent of this 1951 total. Current supply of Sudangrass seed for planting next year is nearly one-fourth larger than that of last year, but 10 percent below average. The estimated 1951 production of 27 grass and legume seeds, excluding lespedeza seed for which no production forecast has yet been made, totals 626 million pounds of clean seed, compared with the record 1950 production of 1.2 billion pounds and the average of 574 million pounds.

Production of about 1.79 million tons of fall commercial truck crops for fresh market is now estimated, taking into account recent frost damage in Texas and Virginia. While 10 percent less than in 1950, this tonnage is 8 percent more than average. Marketings of cabbage, carrots and lettuce will be much smaller than in the fall of 1950, but prospective production of snap beans, cauliflower, celery, spinach and tomatoes is larger than last fall. For the entire year, production of fresh-market truck crops is expected to total 8.65 million tons, 8 percent less than in 1950, but 8 percent more than average. The 1951 acreage in these crops was 1.81 million acres, which is less than either last year or average.

Estimates of 10 important truck crops for processing, making up about 96 percent of the total for the 11 crops covered by estimates, total 6.62 million tons. This tonnage is more than a fourth larger than either the 1950 or average production. Outturns of all processing vegetables are larger than last year, except for canning beets, contracted tonnage of kraut cabbage, fall crop spinach and pimentos. Of the 10, only fall spinach fails to equal or exceed an average crop.

Milk and egg production tended to reflect the influence of the mild October weather. The total output of milk in October, less than 1 percent below last year's record for the month and 2 percent above the October average, shows about the seasonal drop from September. Milk production per cow in herd was second-highest for the date on November 1. Egg production set a new record for October, both in total number and rate of lay. The total was 4 percent larger than in October 1950. Farm laying flocks numbered 1 percent more than in October 1950 and 7 percent above average. Potential layers totaled 3 percent more than a year ago, but 2 percent below average.

CORN: The Nation's 1951 corn crop for all purposes is now estimated at 3,088 million bushels, a decline of 17 million bushels from last month. This compares with 3,131 million bushels last year and the 1940-49 average of 2,981 million bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 36.5 bushels is 1.1 bushels below last year but 2.6 bushels above the average of 33.9 bushels.

Production of corn for grain this year is estimated at 2,772 million bushels compared with 2,845 million bushels last year.

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In the important North Central States, weather conditions during October were very favorable for the maturing and drying of corn, except in parts of the Western Corn Belt where the weather was cool and rainy during the latter part of the month. In this area, September frosts occurred before a large part of the crop had matured and there is considerable soft or chaffy corn. However, a large part of this corn is being salvaged by feeding in various forms to livestock. The feeding quality of this corn is very low and larger quantities than usual will be required to obtain normal feeding results. In the eastern Corn Belt, the bulk of the crop had reached maturity before frosts occurred and the quality is very good.

In most of the eastern Corn Belt very good progress was made in harvesting of the crop, particularly in Ohio and Indiana where yield prospects were maintained. Illinois yield indications are also unchanged from October 1 and the quality of the crop is generally good. However, harvesting operations have been delayed in some northern counties of this State because of the high moisture content of corn which was frosted before reaching maturity. Harvest was delayed in parts of Michigan by rains and snow with yield prospects declining slightly since October 1. Despite the earlier adverse weather in Wisconsin and the fact that a considerable part of the crop is soft or chaffy, yield prospects improved slightly during October. Recent cold weather in Wisconsin will be helpful in preventing spoilage of the corn with high moisture content.

In the western Corn Belt, where the crop was considerably later than usual this year harvesting operations were seriously delayed during the latter part of October by rain and snow. Although yield prospects remained unchanged from October 1 in Minnesota and Iowa, there are large quantities of soft corn in both of these States which is being fed to livestock. Harvesting operations are being delayed in both States and is about three weeks late in Iowa. Yield prospects declined sharply in Nebraska and South Dakota where harvesting has been considerably delayed--only 10-15 percent of the Nebraska crop had been harvested by November 1. The North Dakota yield is down 1 bushel from October 1. There are also large quantities of soft and chaffy corn in the Dakotas and Nebraska where much of the crop was late and a large part of the acreage had not reached maturity when frosts occurred. Yield prospects were unchanged during October in Missouri but down 0.5 bushel in Kansas.

In the Northeastern States, October weather was moderately favorable for the maturing of corn and good progress was made in harvesting. The indicated yield for this group of States is unchanged from October 1.

Yield indications are unchanged in the South Atlantic States except for a 1.0 bushel increase now indicated in North Carolina and a 2.0 bushel decline in West Virginia. Weather conditions were very favorable for harvesting throughout this group of States.

Prospects improved almost 1.0 bushel per acre in the South Central group of States. October weather was unusually favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop in Kentucky where yield prospects increased 3.0 bushels per acre from October 1. The quality of the Kentucky crop is much better than last year.

In the Western States as a group, the indicated yield is practically unchanged from October 1.

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BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat is estimated at 3,834,000 bushels, considerably smaller than the 1950 crop of 4,749,000 bushels and far below the average of 6,976,000 bushels. Harvest of the 1951 buckwheat crop is virtually complete. Dry weather in western New York and important producing sections of Pennsylvania during the critical filling period reduced yields of buckwheat, and the current production estimate is approximately 6 percent smaller than the forecast a month ago.

The yield of the 1951 buckwheat crop is indicated at 17.0 bushels per acre compared with 17.9 bushels last year and the average of 17.4 bushels. For most States, yields are relatively close to the average. Compared with a year ago, yields in eastern States are mostly lower; but for Minnesota and the Dakotas where an early frost curtailed the 1950 output, prospective yields are higher.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: The Nation's 1951 sorghum grain crop is now estimated at 166 million bushels, up slightly from the October 1 forecast of 164 million. This is 72 million bushels below last year's record crop but 47 million bushels above the 1940-49 average of 119 million bushels and is the third largest of record. The indicated yield of 18.9 bushels per acre compares with 22.9 bushels in 1950 and the average of 17.5 bushels.

In the three leading grain sorghum States, Texas has the same indicated yield as on October 1. In Kansas and Oklahoma yields are each 1.0 bushel higher, reflecting favorable conditions for growth and maturity of the crop in October. On November 1 harvesting was practically completed in Texas and well under way in Kansas. The crop was damaged slightly by frost in northern Kansas, but weather conditions to November 1 were favorable for this crop in the remainder of the State.

The average yield of sorghum grain in Nebraska dropped 6 bushels during October, reflecting the effect of killing frost which occurred before the crop had matured. The indicated yield in Colorado and New Mexico declined 1.0 bushel during October, Arizona maintained the October yield prospects while California's improved a half bushel. Arizona's average yield of 38.0 bushels is the highest in the Nation, followed by California with 37.5 bushels.

Indicated production of sorghum grain in the leading States on November 1 is as follows: Texas, 90 million bushels; Kansas, 44 million bushels; and Oklahoma, 15 million bushels. These three States account for 149 million bushels of sorghum grain this year out of the Nation's production of 166 million bushels.

SOYBEANS: Harvesting of the Nation's second largest soybean crop is nearing completion. Production is currently estimated at 278 million bushels. This is only about 3 percent less than the record 287 million bushels produced last year and is 55 percent above the 10-year average production of 179 million bushels. Yields per acre harvested are turning out better than expected in most of the Northern States while in some of the Southern producing States prolonged drought cut yields more than earlier anticipated. The U.S. yield of 21.2 is relatively high, being exceeded only by 1948, 1950, and the record yield of 22.7 bushels in 1949. The 10-year average is 19.0 bushels per acre.

Yields are higher than reported a month ago in all the major producing States of the North Central area. Weather during October was generally favorable for maturing late planted beans and for harvesting the bulk of the crop. Yields in Ohio are turning out better than anticipated a month ago but are relatively low due to drought conditions in that State. Harvesting is nearly completed in

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Indiana and Illinois with excellent yields being harvested in both States. In Iowa, soybeans were generally late and only about one-half the crop was harvested by November 1. This is much less than the usual percentage harvested as of that date. Some Iowa beans were caught by the September 28 frost but damage was much less than reported earlier.

In the South Atlantic area, indicated production of soybeans is a little less than expected a month ago due to a reduction in Virginia. In that State prolonged drought sharply reduced earlier prospects. Other States of the area indicated little change from the October 1 forecast. The South Central area also shows a decline in production from last month due to reduced yields in Tennessee and Mississippi. Here again dry weather curtailed earlier good prospects. Arkansas, the heaviest producer in the South Central area, shows no change from the high yield of 21 bushels per acre reported a month ago.

COWPEAS: A yield of 6.0 bushels per acre of cowpeas is indicated as of November 1.

This is a slight increase over the 5.8 bushels per acre forecast last month but below the relatively high yield of 6.5 bushels in 1950. The 10-year average is 5.7 bushels per acre. Although there were some rather long periods of dry weather in the cowpea States, the crop turned out better than expected. Above average yields were harvested in all producing States except Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

The acreage of cowpeas is at a very low level and has been declining for the past several years. Even with higher than average yields, the 1951 production of cowpeas for peas will be the lowest in the more than 25 years of record.

PEANUTS: The 1951 peanut crop from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,638 million pounds, a decline of about 3 percent from October 1 prospects. This production is 19 percent less than the crop harvested in 1950 and also 19 percent below the 10-year average. Improved prospects during the past month in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas failed to offset declines in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the remaining peanut producing States—Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and New Mexico—prospective production remains the same as a month ago.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, damp, cloudy weather with intermittent rain delayed curing, and picking was just getting under way by November 1—considerably later than usual. Favorable growing weather during October improved prospects for late peanuts, particularly in North Carolina where a somewhat higher yield than a month ago is now in prospect.

Indicated production in the Southeastern area is below that of a month earlier with the reduction occurring in Georgia and Florida where yields are turning out somewhat below earlier expectations. Prospects remained unchanged from a month ago in the other Southeastern States. Digging was virtually completed in this area by November 1 and threshing was making rapid progress under favorable conditions.

In the Southwestern area, production prospects declined for the third consecutive month. With harvesting well under way in Texas, it is now apparent that the summer drought did more damage than had been expected. The prospective yield per acre of 300 pounds is 173 pounds below average. Although the indicated yield in Oklahoma of 465 pounds per acre is sharply lower than a month ago, it is only 29 pounds below average. Even though picking and threshing was wide spread much of the acreage remained to be dug in this State on November 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 1, 1951

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 16,607,000 bags, a drop of 207,000 bags or about 1 percent from the October 1 prospective production. The crop as estimated on November 1 would approach last year's crop of 16,843,000 bags but would be nearly 8 percent under the 10-year average production of 18 million bags. Yield per acre is estimated at 1,121 pounds per acre, 7 pounds less than in 1950 but the third highest on record.

In the Eastern area, production prospects were down due to Michigan yields averaging lower than expected a month earlier. Quality of the bean crop in this area is good although some deterioration could result from the delayed harvest season in Michigan and the high moisture content of these beans. The Michigan harvest was delayed by intermittent rains and while practically all the acreage had been pulled by November 1, some threshing remained to be done. New York production prospects were unchanged from October 1.

The Northwestern bean producing area showed a lower production prospect on November 1 than a month ago. Wet weather during October delayed harvest and lowered yields somewhat in Idaho, Washington, and Montana. Nebraska yields are unchanged from a month earlier while Wyoming yields are higher than on October 1 when September freeze damage appeared more severe than it turned out to be.

In the Pinto bean area of the Southwest indicated production is larger than on October 1 due to higher yield prospects for Colorado. Production in that State this year is largely from the irrigated northern section, the southwestern dryland crop being very short because of drought. The Colorado yield is now placed at 700 pounds, 30 pounds higher than on October 1 but 60 pounds below last year. Other Southwestern States show yields much below average and the Utah crop is nearly a complete failure.

No change is indicated for California bean production. Except for the southern dryland areas, where inadequate spring rainfall hurt yields, outturn of Lima beans has been quite satisfactory this year although not equal to last year's yields. Other California beans yielded well averaging higher than a year ago. A large percentage of the acreage this year is made up of the low yielding blackeye and pink varieties. Harvest of Limas is practically completed and other varieties should be finished during November. California harvest was only slightly delayed by the late October rains and little or no damage resulted.

RICE: The 1951 crop of rice is estimated at 44,564,000 equivalent 100 pound bags.

Although slightly less than the October 1 prospects, this year's record production is about 17 percent larger than the 1950 crop of 37,971,000 bags and 42 percent larger than the 10-year average of 31,431,000 bags. The indicated yield of 2,292 pounds per acre is 69 pounds below the record high yield obtained last year but is 209 pounds above the average of 2,083 pounds. Thus, the larger crop than a year ago is due to about 21 percent more acreage for harvest.

Indicated production for the Southern Area which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, is 34,235,000 bags compared with 30,199,000 bags harvested in this area last year. Harvest continued under generally favorable conditions during October and was practically completed in these States by November 1. Yields somewhat below earlier expectations were obtained in Arkansas and Louisiana. The crop in Texas was mostly harvested without interference from rains.

In California about three-fourths of the crop was harvested by October 1. Yields are somewhat irregular but generally a good crop was produced.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1951 commercial apple crop, now estimated at 113,268,000 bushels is 8 percent below the 1950 crop of 123,126,000 bushels, but 4 percent above the 10-year average of 109,033,000 bushels. The November estimate is 4 percent below that for a month ago with declines indicated for all regions, the largest being in the Atlantic and Western areas. In the East, dry weather was responsible for the drop in the estimates. Compared with a year ago, Western States had a one-fourth smaller crop while the Eastern crop was only slightly below the 1950 outturn and the Central States had about one-fourth more. All geographic regions except the Western States have a 1951 production above the 10-year average. In Washington, the production of 20,034,000 bushels is 44 percent below the 1950 crop and 30 percent below average. October was generally favorable for picking in most States and by November 1, harvest was about completed. In New York apples did not size as well as usual and abandonment and cullage of fruit have been heavy. Late apples in the southern half of New Jersey showed good finish, but generally of small size. In the northern part of the State the season was favorable for the crop. Pennsylvania apples obtained fair size, considering the dry weather, and are of good quality.

In the Virginias and Maryland harvest was nearly complete by November 1. Dry weather resulted in smaller sizes than usual. Late harvested apples showed a good finish. Abandonment and cullage have been relatively heavy in the Appalachian area. North Carolina harvest is practically completed. The quality of the fruit was somewhat below average.

In Ohio dry weather during the summer caused a high proportion of small sized fruit. The crop showed good color. Wind storms in Michigan in both September and October caused heavy loss of fruit. Harvest was slowed somewhat by cool, rainy weather and was not completed until the end of October. Most of the crop in Missouri was harvested by November 1.

In Idaho harvest has been delayed by shortage of labor and unfavorable weather conditions. Apples in Utah are of good quality but the heavy set resulted in smaller sized fruit than usual. Harvest is still underway. In Washington, the set of the crop varied widely by varieties and areas, but generally Winesaps set very heavy and sized smaller than usual while Red Delicious sized very well, due largely to the relatively light set. Commercial production in that State was the smallest since 1934, the earliest year of such estimates. In Oregon harvest was about finished by November 1. The Delicious crop was light but there was a good crop of Newtongs.

PEARS: The production of pears in 1951 estimated at 32,228,000 bushels, is 3 percent above 1950 and 4 percent above average. The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States was 19,461,000 bushels while the fall and winter crop in the same States was 6,309,000 bushels. The 1950 production of Bartletts was 18,514,000 and other pears of 7,124,000 bushels. The Bartlett crop was harvested by mid-September and practically all of the crop has moved into commercial channels. In Washington, rain interfered with the completion of the winter pear harvest. Some misshapen D'Anjou pears were not picked. In Oregon, practically all of the fall and winter pear crop was harvested before the close of October. Production of fall and winter pears in the Medford area was about equal to 1950, while in the Hood River area the pack was only about 40 percent of last year. This area was hurt by frosts last spring and there was much marked fruit. Very little of the frost-marked fruit, was actually packed. In California, nearly all of the fall and winter pears have been harvested except for Winter Nelis. Final

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

November 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

harvest in the late orchards should be completed by the middle of November. The harvest in New York and Michigan was completed by the middle of October.

GRAPEs: The 1951 grape crop is estimated at 3,198,900 tons, 18 percent above the 1950 crop and 14 percent above average. California had a record crop of 3,025,000 tons, of which 624,000 were wine varieties, 683,000 tons table and 1,718,000 raisin varieties. Weather conditions during harvest in California have generally been favorable. The sun-drying of raisins proceeded without any major interruptions by rain. The harvest of most varieties has been later than average, mainly because of a shortage of harvest labor and late coloring of some varieties. Harvest of raisin variety grapes is nearly completed, although there is still some tonnage of Muscats to be harvested which will go to wineries. The low prices for wine grapes caused some delay in the harvesting of wine varieties. At present, most tonnage yet to be harvested is Emperors. Although shipments of this variety to fresh market are good, there is a large volume going into storage. Harvest of Emperors for fresh market will continue until weather conditions have reduced the quality of the field stock and after that most of the tonnage will go to wineries.

The crop in the Great Lake States was 108,500 tons, about one-half as large as the 1950 crop and one-twelfth below average. The New York crop was 62,400 tons, Pennsylvania 17,700 tons, Ohio 19,400 and Michigan 9,000. Sugar content was generally very high and the quality was good. The Michigan crop was very short due mainly to the heavy freeze damage during the winter of 1950-51.

CITRUS: Early and midseason oranges for the United States are forecast at 56.2 million boxes--4 percent above last season and 21 percent above average. Valencia oranges in Florida, Arizona and Texas are forecast at 33.2 million boxes--3 percent above last season and 46 percent above average. The first forecast of California Valencias will be made in December. Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop) is forecast at 39.4 million boxes--12 percent below last season and 20 percent below average. Florida expects a record crop of grapefruit but Texas has a near failure. California lemons are indicated at 12.9 million boxes--5 percent less than the 1950-51 crop and about average.

Florida weather has been generally favorable for development of fruit, and record crops of both oranges and grapefruit are in prospect. Fruit has been slow in maturing this season and sizes are smaller than usual. Cool weather early in November will probably hasten the maturing and coloring of fruit. By the first of November only about a million boxes of oranges had been shipped to fresh markets and 300,000 used by processors, compared with about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million shipped fresh by November 1 last year and 700,000 used by processors. Movement of fresh grapefruit to November 1 this season amounted to 1,650,000 boxes compared with 2,100,000 to the same date last season. Processors had used 400,000 boxes by November 1 compared with 680,000 boxes for the same period last season.

Texas citrus crops are a near failure with oranges forecast at only 350,000 boxes and grapefruit at 250,000 boxes. Most of this year's crop will be utilized locally. Louisiana expects only 50,000 boxes of oranges, compared with 300,000 boxes last season. The freeze last winter in these two States killed many trees and reduced the size of this year's crop on the remaining trees.

Arizona has prospects for 1,150,000 boxes of oranges and 3,000,000 of grapefruit. Irrigation water is still short.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In central and northern California navel oranges have made excellent growth but in the southern counties sizes are below average because of continued shortage of moisture. Navel harvest is not expected to start before the end of November. Average condition of Valencia oranges in California is the same as a year ago and a little below average. As in the case of navels, sizes of Valencias are relatively small in southern counties and large in the San Joaquin Valley. Lemons are forecast at about an average crop but a little below last season. Desert Valleys grapefruit are indicated about an average crop. Harvest is expected to start about mid-December. Condition of summer grapefruit is a little below average. The first production forecast will be made in December.

CRANBERRIES: The 1951 cranberry crop is placed at 914,000 barrels, 70,300 barrels below the 1950 record crop but 185,800 barrels above average.

Massachusetts, with a crop of 600,000 barrels, is only slightly below last year but well above the 10-year average production of 468,600 barrels. Rainy weather in early October delayed harvest somewhat, but by November 1 harvest was virtually complete. Shrinkage is reported to be about normal and size of berries above average and about the same as last year. Color this year is below last year's excellent color.

The Wisconsin crop, at 180,000 barrels is 5,000 barrels below last month's forecast and 39,000 barrels less than 1950. Berries are generally small in size, due to cool weather during the growing season.

The New Jersey crop, at 72,000 barrels, is up 2,000 barrels from last month's forecast but 36,000 barrels under last year and about 5 percent under average. Harvest was practically complete by the first of November and the killing frost on the night of November 3 had little effect on total production.

Washington production, estimated at 44,000 barrels, is 11,000 barrels above last year and 8,900 barrels more than average. In Washington and Oregon harvesting was delayed by October rains and is continuing into November.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS
AND FILBERTS:

The 1951 production of almonds in California is placed at 42,700 tons, 13 percent above 1950 production and 68 percent above average. Harvest is completed but hulling operations are not yet finished.

The production of English walnuts in California and Oregon at 75,800 tons is 11,500 tons above last year and 7,380 tons above average. The California crop this year was 67,000 tons and Oregon was 8,800 tons. Harvest was practically completed by the end of October. In a few areas of California, some summer heat damage is now showing up while in other areas the quality is excellent. The Oregon crop is of good quality.

Filbert production in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 7,390 tons, about 11 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. The set of the crop was very irregular and production was not up to earlier expectations. Quality is generally good and harvest was about completed by November 1.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig harvest is about finished, and most of the dried tonnage has been delivered to packers. Production of olives in California this year is relatively large. The condition on November 1 was 72 percent, 22 points above last November and 17 points above average for

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

the month. Harvest of olives for canning has been under way for several weeks, but has progressed slowly because of shortage of picking labor. Quality of the crop is very good, although the acreage size of some varieties is below usual.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans is 147,905,000 pounds, -- 77,242,000 pounds of improved varieties and 70,663,000 pounds of wild or seedling nuts. The present estimate of all pecans is 18 percent above the 1950 crop of 125,622,000 pounds and 19 percent above the 1940-49 average of 124,066,000 pounds.

Production of both improved and seedling varieties is indicated above the 1950 production. Production of seedlings is below average, because of the short crop in Texas this year.

Texas production of wild or seedling pecans, estimated at 10,000,000 pounds, is only 27 percent of last year's crop of 37,000,000 pounds and 37 percent of average. The Texas crop this year was hard hit by both freeze and drought and extremely poor crops are indicated for the Edwards Plateau and south central Texas areas. Oklahoma expects a crop of 27,500,000 pounds of seedlings, well above last year's short crop of only 6,370,000 pounds and 36 percent above the 10-year average. Early November freezes have caused some uncertainty as to the final outturn and quality of the Oklahoma crop.

The production of improved varieties is indicated above last year and the 10-year average for most States. Georgia, the leading producer of improved varieties, expects a crop of 36,792,000 pounds. The total Georgia crop is placed at 43,800,000 pounds, well above the last two years and the 10-year average. Weather conditions have been very favorable this year for the control of scab and the quality and size of the Schley variety is the best of recent years. Damage from pecan weevil has been heavy in some sections. Production of Success and Moore varieties is expected to be above average in most areas of Georgia while small crops of Stuart and Mobile varieties are indicated.

Production of all pecans in the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas is indicated above last year and the 10-year average. Harvesting generally has been later than usual but is now getting well started in Georgia and Alabama. Harvesting in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida is well along.

POTATOES: Harvest is about complete and a National potato crop of 335,651,000 bushels is now indicated. This is about one and one-half million bushels smaller than indicated a month ago. An increase in probable production in the East is more than offset by the smaller crops now expected in the central and western States. This year's estimated production is 18 percent below average and 24 percent smaller than last year's crop of 439,500,000 bushels. Purchases of 1950-crop potatoes under the Government price support program amounted to about 100 million bushels, or a little less than the difference between the 1950 crop and the present estimate of this year's production. Even though yield prospects for late potatoes declined as the season progressed, the U. S. yield per acre of 222 bushels has been exceeded only by the record yield of 238 bushels that was harvested in 1950.

In New England, harvest was completed during October and there were no significant losses from freezing. A good set of fair-to-good-sized tubers was

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

produced in most fields but there were significant losses from late blight, especially in northern New England. Except for some scattered acreage in western counties harvest in upstate New York had been completed by November 1. In some western New York counties, yield prospects were reduced by dry weather and in the eastern and some central areas of this State yields were reduced by late blight. Size of tubers in Pennsylvania was reduced by dry weather but quality is generally good. Growers in this State have made good progress in harvesting potatoes and there were no damaging frosts to November 1.

Except in Wisconsin, yields in the central part of the country have turned out about as indicated prior to digging. In that State, losses from late blight appear to be heavier than expected prior to harvest. Late blight also reduced yields in Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota this season.

In the West, the higher yield now indicated for Washington is more than offset by lower yields in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. Blight losses were excessive in northern Colorado. Quality of the San Luis Valley crop is exceptionally good but irregular stands and a shortage of water combined to reduce yields. In this area, vines were killed by frost in early September and size of tubers is smaller than in recent years, when yields were exceptionally high. About 15 percent of the Montana acreage remained to be dug as October ended and there has been a little frost damage in this State. Harvest of the Idaho crop was delayed by wet weather during the latter half of October and there have been some losses from rot. Some undug acreage in eastern Idaho was blanketed with snow on November 1. Growers in Wyoming have completed harvest but potatoes are being moved to market very slowly. Yields in Utah are lower than expected before digging. The growing season was very dry in some areas of this State and the supply of irrigation water was short. Washington's late crop is turning out a heavier tonnage than estimated a month ago. In each of Oregon's three principal commercial areas, yields of late potatoes are below those of 1950. Most of the Tulelake, California crop is under cover and growers expected to complete harvest by November 10. Movement from this area to Los Angeles is heavier than usual for this time of the year. Digging is continuing at Stockton, Cuyama, Tehachapi and Hesperia. The winter crop in California continues to grow, with fair to good stands.

For the 8 intermediate group of States, production is estimated at 24,007,000 bushels. This quantity is about one-fourth smaller than last year's production of 32,205,000 bushels which was an average crop. The 50,652,000 bushel crop indicated for the 12 Early States is 21 percent below the 1950 crop and 15 percent below average.

SWEETPOTATOES: In most sweetpotato areas, October weather was favorable for harvest and growers have made good progress in digging. Yields are about in line with pre-harvest indications and a crop of 34,796,000 bushels is now indicated, compared with last month's estimate of 34,601,000 bushels. Indicated production is a little less than three-fifths of both the 1950 production and average. A sharp reduction in acreage and continued dry weather during the growing season have combined to produce the smallest crop since 1884.

New Jersey growers who irrigated their crop, or who received the early September rains have harvested one of the best crops ever grown. However, in some areas the season continued dry and hard ground made digging difficult.

This operation was practically completed as October ended.

In the South Atlantic States, yields now estimated for North Carolina and Virginia are a little higher than indicated a month ago. Yields from the first diggings in these two States were very disappointing but higher yields were obtained as later plantings were dug. Harvest in the southern and southeastern counties of North Carolina was practically completed by November 1. In the upper Piedmont and northeastern coastal counties of that State, much of the crop has not been harvested as digging is usually delayed until vines are killed by frost. October was ideal for harvest in Georgia and as the month ended digging was active in all producing areas.

Production indicated for the South Central States is a little lower than a month ago with reduced prospects in Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas almost offset by the higher yield now indicated for Louisiana. October was ideal for sweetpotato harvest in Louisiana and growers have made good progress in digging the crop. Harvest reveals that yields in Mississippi were reduced even more by the dry weather than estimated from pre-harvest indications and are very low. Only the late acreage in Arkansas benefited from mid-September rains and yields in this State are also a little lower than expected.

Digging and storing of the California crop continued with sales increasing for the holiday trade.

TOBACCO: The total U. S. production of all tobacco this season is placed at 2,272 million pounds or about one percent more than was estimated on October 1. The crop as now forecast is about 12 percent larger than the 1950 production of 2,032 million pounds.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,419 million pounds. This exceeds the 1950 crop of 1,257 million pounds by 13 percent. Sales are practically complete except in the Old Belt of North Carolina and Virginia.

Production of burley is estimated at 581 million pounds compared with 498 million pounds last season. The growing season was unfavorable in parts of the burley area and yields and quality are quite varied.

The November 1 appraisal indicates 42.1 million pounds of Maryland tobacco, about 3 percent less than the October 1 forecast of 43.4 million pounds. The 1950 crop was 40 million pounds.

Fire-cured production is now estimated at 61.9 million pounds. This is less than one percent larger than the October 1 estimate and is 8 percent larger than the 57.5 million pounds produced last year. Growers had a good season for growing and harvesting which was in sharp contrast with last year when wildfire caused severe damage in Kentucky and Tennessee. Production of dark air-cured is forecast at 33.5 million pounds. Last year the crop was 28.6 million pounds.

The production of all cigar types is placed at 134.5 million pounds, practically unchanged from last month's estimate. This year's crop of fillers is estimated at 65.8 million pounds compared with 71.1 million in 1950. Production of binders is placed at 53.4 million pounds, 18 percent less than the 65.1 million pounds produced last year. The wrapper crop of 15.3 million pounds this year compares with 15 million pounds last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 3, 1951

November 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 6,538,000 tons, compared with 6,932,000 tons last year and the 10-year average production of 5,953,000 tons.

Late rains started new growth of sugarcane in Louisiana and as a result growers are expected to delay harvest in hopes of more tonnage of cane and also an increase in sucrose content. In Florida growing conditions have been ideal throughout the season and harvest of the crop was started the last week of October.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: This year's production of both sugarcane and sorgo sirup is the smallest of record. Production of sugarcane sirup is estimated at 7,056,000 gallons, compared with 10,830,000 gallons last year and the 10-year average production of 19,008,000 gallons. Sorgo sirup production is placed at 5,441,000 gallons, compared with last year's crop of 6,383,000 gallons. The 10-year average production of sorgo sirup is 10,380,000 gallons.

SUGAR PRODUCTION: If the present estimated production of sugarcane and sugar beets is realized and sugar recovery is average, about 2,108,000 tons of sugar, raw value, or 1,970,000 tons refined equivalent, would be produced this season. This would be composed of 497,000 tons from sugarcane and 1,611,000 tons from sugar beets, raw value. Last season's sugar production totaled 2,573,000 tons, raw value—564,000 tons from sugarcane and 2,009,000 tons from sugar beets.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's sugar beet crop is now estimated at 10,741,000 tons. This compares with the October 1 forecast of 10,682,000 tons and last year's record production of 13,497,000 tons. The 10-year average production is 9,880,000 tons. Yield per acre is now expected to average 15.0 tons, compared with 14.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 13.1 tons.

In general this has been a good sugar beet season and yields per acre are turning out average or above in most areas. Harvest of the crop progressed rapidly up to late October when low temperatures, rainfall and snow cover slowed down operations. Some concern is reported in Colorado and Minnesota as to the possible loss or damage to part of the unharvested beets which are now frozen in the ground.

BROOMCORN: The 1951 broomcorn crop is estimated at 33,300 tons of brush. This is 6.5 percent less than was indicated a month ago and compares with the small crop of 25,900 tons in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 42,650 tons. Based on reported yields and progress of harvest in the late States, prospects for Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas are lower than on October 1 while those for Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas are unchanged.

Harvesting was mostly completed by the end of October in all States and the bulk of the brush was reported sold. In New Mexico, however, only about 20 percent of the crop was baled.

The quality of the Colorado brush is reported to be good and mostly better than last year. Reports from Kansas indicate that some stands were tangled and broken by winds and rain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

November 9, 1951

November 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PASTURE: On November 1, the condition of farm pastures averaged 79 percent of normal, lower than in either of the past two years, but somewhat above the 10-year average for the date. Pastures remained good through October in the far Northeast and the northern areas from Indiana westward to the Rockies. In the Pacific Northwest, pasture feed as the result of fall rains, recovered rapidly from the earlier drought. On the other hand, through much of the central East, Southeast, Gulf States, and Southwest, fall pasture feed has been very short as the result of dry weather. Through most of October, weather favored utilization of late pasture feed, but killing frosts in late October and early November largely terminated growth in northern sections and caused damage to green feed in parts of the South.

For the 1951 pasture season as a whole (April-October) pastures furnished about as much feed for livestock as during the 1950 season, but somewhat more than the average during the preceding decade. This year's pastures, however, did not approach the uniform excellence of 1942 or 1945, when green feed was exceptionally abundant. The North Central part of the country had the best pastures for any season in the 35 years for which seasonal averages have been calculated. The central and western Corn Belt, western Great Lake States and central Great Plains were especially favored. Pasture feed in the New England area during 1951 was the best for the current decade, while in the Middle Atlantic area, despite a dry fall, pasture feed was above average.

In the South on the other hand, dry weather plagued pastures much of the season and feed obtained by livestock from pastures in 1951 suffered more damage from weather than in any year since 1944. In Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, seasonal average condition was the lowest in 15 years or more. In the Western part of the country, dry weather in the Northern Pacific Coast States resulted in the poorest pasture season in a dozen or more years. Also in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, pastures were below average. Most other States in the West had about an average pasture season.

MILK PRODUCTION: Nationally, farm production of milk during October totaled 9,025 million pounds, almost 1 percent below the record October output of 9,081 million pounds established last year. However, current production was 2 percent above the 1940-49 average for October and the fourth highest for the month on record. Seasonally, October output of milk showed about the usual 5 percent drop from September. On a per capita basis, milk production averaged 1.88 pounds per person per day during October, the lowest for the month in records dating back through 1930. In the first 10 months of 1951, production of milk totaled 102.9 billion pounds - 0.7 percent below the 103.6 billion pounds produced in the same period last year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, October production was at the rate of 119.4 billion pounds per year.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on November 1 averaged 14.72 pounds, the second highest for that date in 27 years of record but 1 percent below November 1, 1950. Production per cow was at record high levels for November 1, in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western sections of the country. Generally favorable weather during October held milk production up unusually well in those areas. In the North Central region, November 1 production per cow continued at a high level, but was below 1950. Cold stormy weather around the end of October in this area adversely affected output per cow on November 1. In the New England area, production continued at a record high level but in Pennsylvania and New York, dry weather resulted in lower milk production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

November 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

New highs in October production were established in Michigan, North Carolina and Alabama. October production in South Carolina and Tennessee equaled the previous October high set last year. Production in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Utah, and California, during October was close to record level being exceeded in only 1 or 2 previous years. However, production in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and Oregon during October was at the lowest for the month in records covering about 2 decades.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Oct. av.:		Oct.		Oct. av.:		Oct.		Oct.	
	1940-49	1950	1951	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1951	1951	1951
	Million pounds				Million pounds					
N.J.	83	92	94	91	Ky.	177	201	210	199	
Pa.	413	468	479	462	Tenn.	171	184	211	184	
Ohio	409	466	477	452	Ala.	106	112	122	113	
Ind.	291	305	306	298	Miss.	103	101	113	101	
Ill.	411	404	419	378	Okla.	176	161	167	156	
Mich.	420	447	464	463	Tex.	323	312	319	305	
Wis.	981	1,068	1,178	1,063	Mont.	51	43	47	42	
Minn.	513	474	492	465	Idaho	100	92	100	95	
Iowa	467	446	450	425	Utah	49	49	52	52	
Mo.	323	372	390	359	Wash.	159	156	155	153	
N.Dak.	132	117	136	118	Oreg.	104	97	99	92	
S.Dak.	103	95	113	93	Calif.	428	476	473	469	
Nebr.	169	154	159	139	Other					
Kans.	212	208	212	187	States	1,635	1,606	1,633	1,697	
Va.	155	183	198	181						
N.C.	123	141	143	142	U. S.	8,835	9,081	9,464	9,025	
S.C.	48	51	53	51						

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,240,000,000 eggs in October -- 4 percent more than in October last year and a record for the month. With weather favorable in October egg production was at a record high level in all regions of the country except in the South Central States. Increases over last year were 9 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. Total production during the first 10 months of this year was 51,497,000,000 eggs -- a little below last year, but 12 percent above the 1940-49 average.

The rate of egg production in October was 11.6 eggs per layer on hand, a record high for the month, compared with 11.2 last year and the average of 9.0 eggs. The rate of lay reached new highs for the month in all areas. The October rate of lay has set a new record in each year since 1944. The United States rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 149 eggs, compared with 147 last year and the average of 134 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 366,608,000 layers in October -- 1 percent more than in October last year and 7 percent above average. Numbers of layers were up from last year by 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 3 percent in the East North Central and in the West. They showed little change in the West North Central States. Numbers of layers were down 1 percent in the South Atlantic

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1951

November 1, 1951.

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

and 4 percent in the South Central States. The seasonal increase in layers from October 1 to November 1 was 10.2 percent, compared with 8.7 percent last year and the average of 10.3 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 490,823,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago, but 2 percent below the average. Holdings were larger in all regions of the country except the South Central States where they were down 2 percent. Increases from a year ago were 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. The seasonal decrease in potential layers from August 1 to November 1 was 19 percent, the same as last year, but above the average of 14 percent.

There were 106,423,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 10 percent more than a year ago, but 25 percent below average. All areas of the country had larger holdings than a year ago ranging from 4 percent in the South Atlantic States to 28 percent in the Western States. On November 1, 78 percent of the potential layers were in the laying flock, compared with 80 percent a year ago and the average of 72 percent.

HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE, PULETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year : North : E. North: W. North: South : South : Western : United
 : Atlantic: Central: Central: Atlantic: Central: : States

HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Thousands

1940-49 (Av.)	50,533	71,893	99,485	33,188	70,727	33,134	358,960
1950	63,730	74,947	106,291	33,490	64,809	36,106	379,373
1951	67,173	77,179	107,345	33,878	62,131	36,703	384,409

PULETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Thousands

1940-49 (Av.)	17,619	27,444	47,377	12,775	25,926	10,839	141,980
1950	15,512	18,017	31,111	9,283	16,662	6,019	96,604
1951	19,420	18,870	32,966	9,635	17,850	7,682	106,423

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/

Thousands

1940-49 (Av.)	68,152	99,337	146,862	45,962	96,653	43,973	500,940
1950	79,242	92,964	137,402	42,773	81,471	42,125	475,977
1951	86,593	96,049	140,311	43,513	79,981	44,385	490,823

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Number

1940-49 (Av.)	35.8	27.9	24.5	22.2	20.2	31.8	26.4
1950	45.7	36.5	33.7	27.5	25.0	42.1	35.0
1951	45.2	38.2	33.8	28.9	27.2	42.9	36.0

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 2, 1951

November 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 55.6 cents a dozen compared with last year's October 15 price of 43.2 cents. Egg prices increased 0.6 cents a dozen during the month ending October 15. October egg markets continued an irregular and unsettled trend. Prices fluctuated quite widely on top quality closing the month with small net gains on large sizes and unchanged to moderately lower on mediums. Storage reserves were sharply reduced and stocks of good quality eggs were practically exhausted.

Chicken prices on October 15 averaged 24.2 cents a pound live weight compared with 22.7 cents a year ago. Prices declined 1.0 cents a pound during the month ending October 15 compared with a decline of 1.8 cents last year, and with the average seasonal decline of 0.3 cents per pound. Live and dressed chicken markets were barely steady to weak with prices moderately lower. Movement of hens was heavy and the quality mostly average to poor. Good stock cleared readily but that of lower quality cleared with difficulty. Roasters were in light supply and cleared readily. Fryers were plentiful.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 35.8 cents live weight compared with last year's price of 31.8 cents. October turkey markets opened weak and irregular but closed steady to firm on young hens and about steady on young toms. Prices tended moderately upward on fryer turkeys and all sizes of hens in the major producing areas, while medium and heavy weight toms were variable with no definite price trend.

The cost of the farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$4.04 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.60 a year ago. The egg-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than last year but the chicken-feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

November 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary	Preliminary	
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	
					Thousand bushels	
Me.	39.0	35.0	40.0	481	455	480
N.H.	41.8	45.0	45.0	527	630	630
Vt.	40.0	45.0	44.0	2,423	3,060	3,036
Mass.	42.4	40.0	45.0	1,677	1,520	1,755
R.I.	39.1	40.0	43.0	309	280	301
Conn.	42.0	43.0	45.0	2,022	1,935	1,980
N.Y.	36.8	41.0	42.0	24,787	30,340	30,786
N.J.	41.6	54.0	53.0	7,816	9,558	9,964
Pa.	41.8	45.5	44.0	56,275	60,834	61,160
Ohio	49.0	52.0	47.0	169,584	174,928	169,153
Ind.	48.4	49.5	55.0	212,069	213,790	258,940
Ill.	50.5	51.0	55.0	429,440	419,934	493,625
Mich.	35.2	38.5	40.5	59,089	64,796	70,875
Wis.	43.1	41.0	44.0	107,906	104,304	107,448
Minn.	42.2	38.0	40.0	219,083	194,218	214,680
Iowa	51.2	47.0	46.0	533,540	463,655	494,638
Mo.	33.4	45.0	34.0	142,318	187,110	142,800
N.Dak.	22.4	19.0	19.0	25,856	25,042	23,294
S.Dak.	25.5	26.5	25.0	92,154	99,296	97,425
Nebr.	27.6	37.0	28.5	210,496	250,675	206,596
Kans.	23.8	35.5	21.0	68,239	93,188	58,422
Del.	28.8	36.0	37.0	4,042	5,256	5,957
Md.	35.4	40.0	40.0	16,674	18,920	20,800
Va.	32.8	49.0	45.0	39,743	54,733	50,760
W.Va.	35.9	37.0	38.0	11,804	9,287	9,424
N.C.	25.6	37.0	34.0	57,934	81,955	73,066
S.C.	17.4	23.0	19.0	26,067	33,258	26,106
Ga.	13.5	16.5	17.0	46,799	57,172	58,905
Fla.	11.0	14.0	16.0	7,831	9,968	11,616
Ky.	31.9	37.0	39.0	76,584	78,810	83,070
Tenn.	27.6	34.0	31.0	65,294	72,794	64,387
Ala.	15.9	22.5	19.0	46,983	64,012	50,806
Miss.	18.0	26.5	22.5	44,756	60,473	41,580
Ark.	19.6	27.0	25.0	30,989	38,610	27,875
La.	16.6	23.0	24.5	18,747	19,918	18,669
Okla.	18.6	25.0	20.0	28,461	31,725	24,120
Tex.	16.8	21.0	19.5	62,517	65,730	45,786
Mont.	16.2	19.0	12.0	3,059	3,838	2,232
Idaho	44.8	47.0	50.0	1,620	1,645	1,900
Wyo.	15.4	17.0	18.0	1,373	1,156	1,098
Colo.	19.6	24.0	23.5	15,145	14,496	14,899
N.Mex.	14.4	14.0	14.5	2,378	1,414	1,610
Ariz.	10.8	11.0	10.5	359	395	368
Utah	31.2	40.0	36.0	756	960	864
Nev.	30.7	35.0	40.0	85	105	80
Wash.	47.0	58.0	55.0	977	870	660
Oreg.	35.3	37.0	40.0	1,404	1,036	1,120
Calif.	32.4	34.0	34.0	2,306	2,924	2,346
U.S.	33.2	37.6	36.5	2,980,777	3,131,009	3,088,092

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950
Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	28.0	27.0	30.0	44	54
Iowa	20.6	20.0	19.0	39	40
Mo.	19.9	20.5	17.0	916	472
N. Dak.	14.4	13.0	14.5	73	91
S. Dak.	11.8	11.0	13.0	1,057	946
Nebr.	18.0	26.0	14.0	2,043	3,822
Kans.	17.2	24.0	22.0	22,479	42,096
N. C.	---	30.0	30.0	---	870
Ala.	1/20.0	21.5	20.0	1/ 632	946
Ark.	16.4	21.0	21.0	173	693
La.	16.8	19.0	18.5	20	19
Okla.	12.9	20.0	15.0	9,068	20,280
Tex.	18.1	23.0	19.0	69,694	148,818
Colo.	14.4	12.0	14.0	2,634	1,236
N. Mex.	13.8	19.0	9.5	3,509	7,985
Ariz.	36.3	44.0	38.0	1,776	3,784
Calif.	36.8	39.0	37.5	4,721	5,304
U.S.	17.5	22.9	18.9	118,772	237,456
	1/ Short-time average.				165,805

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950
Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	17.8	22.0	21.0	123	132
N.Y.	17.8	19.0	16.5	2,076	1,273
Pa.	19.4	20.0	18.5	2,260	1,620
Ohio	18.7	19.0	19.0	316	266
Ind.	14.0	13.5	15.0	136	81
Ill.	15.3	18.0	16.0	98	36
Mich.	14.8	15.5	15.0	434	264
Wis.	15.0	17.0	15.5	266	221
Minn.	13.5	10.5	13.0	496	242
N. Dak.	13.8	15.0	16.0	62	60
S. Dak.	12.3	9.0	14.0	45	36
Md.	20.2	19.0	21.0	101	76
Va.	16.3	18.5	17.0	117	111
W. Va.	19.0	20.0	18.5	176	100
Tenn.	15.3	16.5	17.0	109	231
U.S.	17.4	17.9	17.0	6,976	4,749
					3,834

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1940-49	1950	Preliminary 1951	Average 1940-49	Preliminary 1950	
	Pounds		Tons			
Ill.	572	550	570	3,780	1,200	1,400
Kans.	312	275	280	2,340	700	1,000
Okla.	332	340	320	12,370	9,500	12,200
Tex.	330	290	220	5,390	4,500	5,300
Colo.	301	225	250	12,250	6,500	9,000
N. Mex.	260	220	195	6,520	3,500	4,400
U. S.	320	279	263	42,650	25,900	33,300

RICE

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1940-49	1950	Preliminary 1951	Average 1940-49	Preliminary 1950	
	Pounds		Thousands bags 1/			
Miss.	---	2,700	2,700	---	189	.810
Ark.	2,210	2,325	2,125	6,525	7,975	9,478
La.	1,723	1,925	1,875	10,000	10,491	11,550
Tex.	2,023	2,400	2,300	8,264	11,544	12,397
Calif.	2,988	3,350	3,300	6,630	7,772	10,329
U. S.	2,083	2,361	2,292	31,431	37,971	44,564

1/ Bags of 100 pounds

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1		Condition November 1				
	Average 1940-49	1950	Average 1940-49	1950			
	Percent		Percent				
Maine	72	78	91	W. Va.	76	89	61
N. H.	75	71	89	N. C.	74	85	66
Vt.	77	81	91	S. C.	69	74	64
Mass.	73	75	96	Ga.	70	74	69
R. I.	73	70	97	Fla.	74	77	77
Conn.	68	74	86	Ky.	70	91	78
N. Y.	76	80	84	Tenn.	65	83	69
N. J.	66	78	75	Ala.	68	75	65
Pa.	73	85	63	Miss.	71	84	61
Ohio	76	90	70	Ark.	68	86	78
Ind.	75	92	82	La.	74	81	70
Ill.	81	87	91	Okla.	72	83	77
Mich.	74	86	88	Tex.	73	79	54
Wis.	73	77	92	Mont.	83	93	88
Minn.	72	69	87	Idaho	86	86	84
Iowa	85	80	97	Wyo.	84	88	84
Mo.	76	79	93	Colo.	82	63	78
N. Dak.	75	78	83	N. Mex.	74	84	56
S. Dak.	78	78	91	Ariz.	79	83	83
Nebr.	76	85	93	Utah	79	72	87
Kans.	79	86	90	Nev.	85	80	79
Del.	70	70	74	Wash.	81	80	76
Md.	72	87	59	Oreg.	83	87	85
Va.	76	90	53	Calif.	76	77	74
				U. S.	76	82	79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
						Bushels
						Thousand bushels
N.Y.	15.3	18.0	18.0	154	108	162
N.J.	15.7	19.0	16.0	174	266	224
Pa.	15.4	17.0	17.0	359	289	255
Ohio	19.6	22.0	19.0	18,552	23,232	20,881
Ind.	18.9	22.0	23.5	25,013	35,002	37,600
Ill.	21.4	24.0	26.0	68,424	94,752	91,832
Mich.	17.0	19.5	21.0	1,593	2,282	2,415
Wis.	14.3	14.5	14.5	497	348	290
Minn.	15.5	15.5	18.0	7,221	16,384	19,314
Iowa	19.9	22.0	21.0	30,709	42,262	33,117
Mo.	15.8	23.0	19.5	9,730	27,393	25,760
N. Dak.	1/11.1	10.5	12.5	1/ 86	430	350
S. Dak.	14.0	12.5	15.0	260	825	915
Nebr.	16.8	24.0	21.0	436	1,104	966
Kans.	11.7	18.0	12.5	2,050	6,462	6,325
Del.	12.7	14.0	14.0	465	644	602
Md.	13.6	16.0	16.0	439	656	880
Va.	15.2	19.0	17.5	1,277	2,527	2,695
W. Va.	13.0	13.5	12.5	14	14	12
N. C.	12.5	17.0	16.5	2,921	5,117	4,917
S. C.	8.4	12.0	11.5	132	528	621
Ga.	7.0	8.5	7.5	83	204	255
Fla.	---	---	18.0	---	---	108
Ky.	15.8	17.5	19.0	1,293	1,890	2,546
Tenn.	14.6	21.0	18.5	877	3,150	3,256
Ala.	12.6	18.0	18.0	468	1,620	2,052
Miss.	13.5	24.0	16.0	1,362	6,768	5,552
Ark.	15.3	21.0	21.0	3,506	11,676	12,180
La.	13.0	18.0	17.5	378	720	788
Oklahoma	8.0	17.0	16.0	60	357	720
U.S.	19.0	21.6	21.2	178,567	287,010	277,590

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre			Yield per acre		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
						Bushels
						Bushels
Ind.	6.2	5.5	8.0	Ind.	5.8	6.0
Ill.	5.6	5.5	6.5	Ky.	6.2	6.5
Mo.	7.4	8.0	9.0	Tenn.	5.8	6.5
Kans.	7.0	9.5	9.0	Ala.	6.3	7.0
Va.	6.7	7.5	8.0	Miss.	5.7	6.5
N. C.	4.8	6.0	5.5	Ark.	5.0	6.0
S. C.	4.4	5.5	5.0	La.	6.1	7.5
Ga.	4.7	5.5	5.5	Okl.	7.4	7.5
Fla.	8.9	7.0	7.0	Tex.	5.2	6.5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Pounds					
	Thousand pounds					
Va.	1,240	1,535	1,550	188,021	224,110	226,300
N.C.	1,122	1,065	1,160	311,000	246,015	276,080
Tenn.	782	800	750	5,960	4,000	3,750
Total						
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,157	1,241	1,301	504,981	474,125	506,130
S.C.	614	790	750	18,696	15,800	12,750
Ga.	708	925	840	690,583	679,875	617,400
Fla.	664	820	800	64,736	59,040	57,600
Ala.	705	980	575	310,160	325,360	183,425
Miss.	353	425	350	7,695	5,525	4,200
Total						
(S.E. area)	698	926	758	1,091,870	1,085,600	875,375
Ark.	382	475	460	6,470	3,325	3,220
La.	326	340	325	2,896	1,020	975
Okla.	494	580	465	98,328	125,280	106,485
Tex.	473	660	300	303,934	323,400	139,800
N.Mex.	1,062	935	1,000	8,483	6,545	6,000
Total						
(S.W. area)	480	636	361	420,111	459,570	256,480
U.S.	704	887	726	2,016,962	2,019,295	1,637,985

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Pounds					
	Thousand bags 2/					
Maine	966	900	1,050	64	45	63
New York	1,011	1,030	1,150	1,344	1,349	1,357
Michigan	833	950	1,000	4,490	3,990	3,990
Total N.E.	867	968	1,034	5,934	5,384	5,410
Nebraska	1,537	1,650	1,400	863	990	840
Montana	1,236	1,400	1,300	311	210	195
Idaho	1,617	1,850	1,800	2,213	2,460	2,484
Wyoming	1,333	1,350	1,280	1,133	932	870
Washington	1,220	1,880	1,800	56	226	234
Total N.W.	1,482	1,667	1,572	4,591	4,818	4,623
Colorado	648	760	700	2,039	1,816	1,673
New Mexico	332	270	160	661	205	109
Arizona	512	500	325	68	60	29
Utah	581	280	60	43	28	5
Total S.W.	537	626	559	2,814	2,109	1,816
California:						
Standard Lima	1,355	1,875	1,700	1,198	1,331	1,173
Baby Lima	1,502	1,708	1,600	1,059	1,230	960
Other	1,213	1,173	1,250	2,404	1,971	2,625
Total Calif.	1,306	1,457	1,404	4,661	4,532	4,758
United States	958	1,128	1,121	18,000	16,843	16,607

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGO SIRUP

State:	Yield per acre		: Preliminary	Production	
	Average 1940-49	1950		Average 1940-49	1950
	Gallons		Thousand gallons		
Ind.	82	90	80	137	90
Ill.	55	60	60	99	60
Wis.	1/75	75	115	75	75
Iowa	121	146	138	333	292
Mo.	53	45	75	371	180
Kans.	47	50	57	87	100
Va.	69	70	75	196	140
W. Va.	72	68	70	173	136
N. C.	68	72	65	803	720
S. C.	51	53	46	498	318
Ga.	56	56	56	918	672
Ky.	69	68	70	809	408
Tenn.	66	60	63	996	540
Ala.	61	66	55	1,580	858
Miss.	74	72	65	1,602	864
Ark.	52	55	57	839	550
La.	49	55	45	163	110
Oklahoma	41	35	40	169	70
Tex.	51	50	53	532	200
U. S.	62.6	63.2	62.5	10,380	6,383
	1/ Short-time average,				5,441

TOBACCO

State:	Yield per acre		: Preliminary	Production	
	Average 1940-49	1950		Average 1940-49	1950
	Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,581	1,668	1,635	10,353	13,675
Conn.	1,359	1,428	1,358	23,688	27,412
N. Y.	1,335	1,400	1,450	1,076	700
Pa.	1,461	1,550	1,575	52,486	61,365
Ohio	1,134	1,195	1,243	24,361	24,610
Ind.	1,187	1,272	1,000	11,675	12,850
Wis.	1,484	1,452	1,346	32,968	30,645
Minn.	1,250	1,300	1,450	709	520
Mo.	1,058	1,100	950	6,047	5,390
Kans.	1,010	1,200	925	254	240
Md.	762	800	825	32,966	40,000
Va.	1,074	1,393	1,330	131,971	165,496
W. Va.	1,090	1,090	1,300	3,208	3,379
N. C.	1,087	1,347	1,300	701,601	875,990
S. C.	1,105	1,320	1,325	121,759	150,480
Ga.	1,030	1,096	1,250	90,527	102,120
Fla.	949	1,048	1,202	19,296	23,268
Ky.	1,095	1,122	1,236	395,536	361,655
Tenn.	1,151	1,270	1,218	126,185	132,105
Ala.	830	1,000	1,200	306	400
La.	496	375	660	166	150
U. S.	1,100	1,267	1,272	1,787,136	2,032,450
					2,271,670

November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1940-49	1950	Pounds	Production		Preliminary 1951	Preliminary 1951
					Yield per acre	Average 1940-49	Average 1940-49	1950
CLASS 1. FLUE CUBED								
Virginia	11	1,048	1,375	1,300	93,693	129,250	137,800	
North Carolina	11	1,012	1,300	1,160	252,033	330,200	332,920	
Total Old Belt	11	1,022	1,320	1,198	350,726	459,450	470,720	
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,133	1,380	1,390	353,596	423,680	490,670	
North Carolina	13	1,112	1,320	1,340	82,976	104,280	121,940	
South Carolina	13	1,105	1,320	1,325	121,759	150,480	172,250	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,108	1,320	1,331	204,735	254,760	294,190	
Georgia	14	1,030	1,095	1,250	89,584	100,740	137,500	
Florida	14	920	1,015	1,195	15,644	18,270	24,976	
Alabama	14	830	1,000	1,200	274	400	480	
Total Fla. Belt	14	1,011	1,082	1,241	105,502	119,410	162,956	
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,074	1,312	1,292	1,014,559	1,252,280	1,418,536	
CLASS 2. FIRE CURED								
Total Virginia Belt	21	966	1,310	1,275	13,531	12,838	12,750	
Kentucky	22	1,022	950	1,150	13,393	9,310	11,270	
Tennessee	22	1,078	1,200	1,300	31,408	33,880	25,870	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,051	1,113	1,251	44,800	33,190	37,140	
Kentucky	23	1,008	850	1,000	15,652	9,265	9,800	
Tennessee	23	1,020	900	1,100	3,540	2,160	2,200	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,011	659	1,017	19,192	11,425	12,000	
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-23	1,030	1,088	1,202	1,77,702	57,453	61,890	
CLASS 3. AIR CURED								
3A. Light Air Cured								
Ohio	31	1,074	1,100	1,200	14,872	14,080	17,400	
Indiana	31	1,190	1,215	1,000	11,486	12,750	11,000	
Missouri	31	1,058	1,100	950	6,047	5,390	4,750	
Kansas	31	1,010	1,300	925	254	240	185	
Virginia	31	1,444	1,680	1,675	16,927	19,824	21,775	
West Virginia	31	1,090	1,090	1,300	3,208	3,379	4,160	
North Carolina	31	1,354	1,300	1,700	12,896	17,850	19,720	
Kentucky	31	1,105	1,150	1,250	355,494	322,000	398,750	
Tennessee	31	1,192	1,310	1,200	86,544	102,180	103,200	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,135	1,210	1,253	487,860	497,685	580,940	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,762	1,800	1,825	40,000	32,966	42,075	
Total All Light Air-Cured	31-32	1,101	1,166	1,211	537,695	520,825	623,015	

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1940-49	Yield per acre 1950	Preliminary 1951	Production	
					Pounds	Thousand pounds
3B Dark Air-cured						
Indiana	35	1,036	1,000	1,050	189	100
Kentucky	35	1,086	950	1,200	16,546	11,780
Tennessee	35	1,074	1,050	1,250	4,693	3,885
Total One Sucker	35	1,082	973	1,210	21,429	15,765
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,044	1,000	1,150	14,273	9,300
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	918	1,120	1,100	2,820	3,584
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,054	998	1,178	38,521	28,649
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,460	1,550	1,575	51,815	60,605
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,236	1,350	1,350	9,489	10,530
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,415	1,517	1,544	61,303	71,135
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER						
Massachusetts	51	1,631	1,660	1,640	163	166
Connecticut	51	1,596	1,630	1,530	13,043	16,300
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,596	1,630	1,531	13,206	16,466
Massachusetts	52	1,727	1,800	1,800	8,760	11,520
Connecticut	52	1,620	1,660	1,620	4,248	4,482
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,690	1,758	1,749	13,009	16,002
New York	53	1,335	1,400	1,450	1,076	700
Conn. Pennsylvania	53	1,564	1,520	1,550	672	760
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,421	1,460	1,500	1,748	1,460
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,464	1,430	1,540	15,731	13,299
Wisconsin	55	1,502	1,470	1,210	17,236	17,346
Minnesota	55	1,250	1,300	1,450	709	520
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,490	1,464	1,217	17,946	17,866
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2,136	1,561	1,484	2,62,085	65,093
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER						
Massachusetts	61	1,020	1,170	1,100	1,429	1,989
Connecticut	61	960	1,020	1,040	6,396	6,630
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	970	1,051	1,052	7,825	8,619
Georgia	62	1,046	1,150	1,240	800	1,380
Florida	62	1,086	1,190	1,240	3,349	4,998
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,078	1,181	1,240	4,149	6,378
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,004	1,103	1,124	11,974	14,997
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,415	1,480	1,459	135,364	151,225
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS						
Louisiana Perique	72	496	375	660	166	150
United States	All	1,100	1,267	1,272	1,272	2,271,670
Includes type 24.						
Includes type 56 through 1948.						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1940-49	Production 2/			
		1949	1950	Preliminary 1951	
Eastern States:		Thousand bushels			
North Atlantic:					
Maine	788	1,006	1,394	1,154	
New Hampshire	740	1,056	1,100	988	
Vermont	695	1,089	972	1,080	
Massachusetts	2,537	3,842	3,825	3,516	
Rhode Island	212	279	261	243	
Connecticut	1,206	1,640	1,406	1,568	
New York	14,007	20,090	18,700	18,095	
New Jersey	2,455	3,124	2,520	3,200	
Pennsylvania	7,168	9,680	6,930	8,200	
Total North Atlantic	29,808	41,806	37,105	38,044	
South Atlantic:					
Delaware	626	624	525	554	
Maryland	1,441	1,251	1,352	1,386	
Virginia	9,331	8,525	12,580	10,269	
West Virginia	3,779	3,720	4,260	3,654	
North Carolina	893	448	1,296	825	
Total South Atlantic	16,208	14,568	20,013	16,688	
Total Eastern States	45,016	56,374	57,118	54,732	
Central States:					
North Central:					
Ohio	3,598	5,446	3,534	4,400	
Indiana	1,292	1,715	1,020	1,434	
Illinois	3,117	4,176	2,852	3,740	
Michigan	6,850	11,735	7,020	9,085	
Wisconsin	729	724	740	710	
Minnesota	182	357	65	320	
Iowa	144	223	126	198	
Missouri	1,213	1,548	1,020	1,280	
Nebraska	120	120	52	101	
Kansas	579	808	390	837	
Total North Central	17,823	26,852	16,819	22,105	
South Central:					
Kentucky	290	433	290	318	
Tennessee	360	383	430	208	
Arkansas	618	706	408	510	
Total South Central	1,269	1,522	1,128	1,036	
Total Central States	19,092	28,374	17,947	23,141	
Western States:					
Montana	211	170	108	70	
Idaho	1,782	1,825	1,360	1,701	
Colorado	1,511	1,628	903	1,292	
New Mexico	746	788	188	938	
Utah	459	365	282	493	
Washington	28,469	31,820	35,532	20,034	
Oregon	2,788	2,953	2,940	2,242	
California	7,260	9,445	6,748	8,625	
Total Western States	43,926	48,994	48,061	35,395	
Total 35 States	109,033	133,742	123,126	113,268	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	:	Average 1940-49	Production 1/			Preliminary 1951
			1949	1950	1951	
			Thousand bushels			
Mass.	:	48	67	78	71	
Conn.	:	50	57	56	49	
N.Y.	:	850	1,195	1,066	1,024	
Pa.	:	342	385	359	358	
Ohio	:	274	272	205	234	
Ind.	:	164	182	134	159	
Ill.	:	379	410	244	306	
Mich.	:	774	1,200	812	1,035	
Mo.	:	218	195	135	132	
Kans.	:	101	112	102	106	
Va.	:	297	106	121	292	
W.Va.	:	93	56	76	100	
N.C.	:	266	130	150	297	
S.C.	:	122	70	65	133	
Ga.	:	375	187	234	355	
Fla.	:	181	176	140	144	
Ky.	:	160	104	42	68	
Tenn.	:	178	51	40	52	
Ala.	:	302	194	180	195	
Miss.	:	341	195	221	198	
Ark.	:	186	180	188	159	
La.	:	209	198	182	124	
Okla.	:	171	229	176	157	
Tex.	:	385	484	270	312	
Idaho	:	61	64	36	50	
Colo.	:	190	204	160	190	
Utah	:	164	170	30	158	
Wash., all	:	7,153	7,030	5,703	5,874	
Bartlett	:	5,334	5,175	3,950	4,290	
Other	:	1,820	1,855	1,753	1,584	
Oreg., all	:	4,789	6,166	5,767	5,020	
Bartlett	:	1,964	2,681	1,896	2,170	
Other	:	2,825	3,485	3,871	2,850	
Calif., all	:	11,993	16,335	14,168	14,876	
Bartlett	:	10,534	14,335	12,668	13,001	
Other	:	1,458	2,000	1,500	1,875	
U.S.	:	2/31,008	36,404	31,140	32,228	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
November 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAPES

State	Average 1940-49	Production 1/			Preliminary 1951
		1949	1950		
		T o n s			
N.Y.	53,720	48,400	104,000	62,400	
N.J.	2,160	2,200	2,500	2,100	
Pa.	16,100	14,100	32,900	17,700	
Ohio	14,900	15,800	22,400	19,400	
Ind.	2,290	2,500	2,300	1,700	
Ill.	3,250	3,100	3,800	2,900	
Mich.	33,360	34,300	44,900	9,000	
Iowa	3,110	4,500	3,300	3,100	
Mo.	4,490	3,800	4,600	3,600	
Kans.	2,250	2,400	2,200	2,000	
Va.	1,840	1,800	2,200	2,200	
W. Va.	1,380	1,500	1,800	1,500	
N.C.	5,130	4,500	5,500	5,700	
S.C.	1,080	800	1,000	1,000	
Ga.	2,200	2,300	2,800	2,800	
Ark.	9,720	11,900	12,400	12,400	
Ariz.	1,020	1,000	1,300	2,500	
Wash.	17,510	20,800	23,000	20,200	
Oreg.	1,620	1,400	1,500	1,700	
Calif., all	2,608,100	2,473,000	2,433,000	3,025,000	
Wine varieties	565,600	538,000	512,000	624,000	
Table varieties	528,500	514,000	595,000	683,000	
Raisin varieties	1,514,000	1,421,000	1,326,000	1,718,000	
Raisins 2/	257,500	259,000	154,500	---	
Not dried	484,000	385,000	708,000	---	
U.S.	2,797,000	2,650,100	2,707,400	3,198,900	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP AND STATE	Condition Nov. 1 1/			Production 1/		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1949	1950

ORANGES:

California, all	78	72	74	48,196	41,860	45,210	---
Navel & Misc. 2/	76	64	70	18,273	15,630	14,610	15,400
Valencias	78	76	76	29,923	26,230	30,600	3/
Florida, all	70	69	75	46,070	58,500	67,300	72,500
Early and Midseason 4/	70	69	76	25,050	33,600	36,800	40,000
Valencias	69	70	74	21,020	24,900	30,500	32,500
Texas, all	70	65	4	3,616	1,760	2,700	350
Early and Midseason 2/	5/64	66	4	2,260	1,120	1,800	250
Valencias	5/61	63	3	1,356	640	900	100
Arizona, all	73	68	63	905	985	1,400	1,150
Navel & Misc. 2/	5/71	70	63	466	585	650	550
Valencias	5/73	67	63	439	400	750	600
Louisiana, all 2/	70	77	12	308	360	300	50
5 States 6/	74	71	72	99,096	103,465	116,910	---
Total Early & Midseason 7/	--	--	--	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,250
Total Valencias	--	--	--	52,738	52,170	62,750	---

TANGERINES:

Florida	64	68	69	3,890	5,000	4,800	5,000
All Oranges & Tangerines	5 States 6/	--	--	102,986	108,465	121,710	---

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	62	64	71	27,280	24,200	33,200	35,000
Seedless	64	66	73	11,730	11,200	15,800	16,500
Other	61	63	68	15,550	13,000	17,400	18,500
Texas, all	62	47	3	17,387	6,400	7,500	250
Arizona, all	73	60	67	3,294	3,400	3,150	3,000
California, all	78	75	79	2,892	2,500	2,570	---
Desert Valleys	5/79	82	84	1,155	1,060	1,130	1,140
Other	5/77	70	76	1,737	1,440	1,450	3/
4 States 6/	64	58	45	50,852	36,500	46,420	---

LEMONS:

California 6/	76	78	76	12,993	11,360	13,500	12,900
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LIMES:

Florida 6/	60	71	87	184	260	280	260
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1949 and 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1949 - California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 614; Valencias, 280; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 1; 1950 - California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 303; Valencias, 500; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 5; Florida Tangerines, 200. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1951 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949 - 710; 1950 - 1,100. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PECANS

Production

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 2/ 1950		Preliminary	Average 1950		Preliminary
	1940-49	1951	1940-49	1951	1951	1951
Thousand pounds						Thousand pounds
N.C.	2,333	1,842	2,990	292	205	370
S.C.	2,180	2,550	3,468	363	450	560
Ga.	23,329	33,500	36,792	4,516	7,500	7,008
Fla.	2,464	3,200	3,022	1,848	2,000	2,015
Ala.	9,598	10,900	19,400	2,226	2,300	4,000
Miss.	3,410	1,631	5,390	3,418	1,994	4,410
Ark.	725	400	800	3,270	2,050	3,400
La.	2,515	1,100	1,600	8,064	8,000	11,400
Okla.	1,517	630	1,780	20,243	6,370	27,500
Tex.	3,801	2,000	2,000	26,814	37,000	10,000
U.S.	2,519,10	57,753	77,242	2,72,156	67,869	70,663

Production

All pecans

State	Average 1940-49		1950	Preliminary 1951
Thousand pounds				
N.C.	2,625		2,047	3,360
S.C.	2,543		3,000	4,028
Ga.	27,846		41,000	43,800
Fla.	4,312		5,200	5,037
Ala.	11,825		13,200	23,400
Miss.	6,829		3,625	9,800
Ark.	3,995		2,450	4,200
La.	10,578		9,100	13,000
Okla.	21,760		7,000	29,280
Tex.	30,615		39,000	12,000
U.S.	2,124,066		125,622	147,905

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Average 1940-49	Production 1/		Preliminary 1951
		1950	Tons	

ALMONDS:

California	25,480	37,700	42,700
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WALNUTS:

California	61,870	58,000	67,000
Oregon	6,550	6,300	8,800
2 States	68,420	64,300	75,800

FILBERTS:

Oregon	5,750	6,000	6,400
Washington	943	680	990
2 States	6,693	6,680	7,390

Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	55	50	72
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average 1940-49	Production 1/		
		1949	1950	Preliminary 1951
		Barrels		

Massachusetts	468,600	520,000	610,000	600,000
New Jersey	75,400	67,000	108,000	72,000
Wisconsin	137,000	200,000	219,000	180,000
Washington	35,100	40,000	33,000	44,000
Oregon	12,100	13,400	14,300	18,000

5 States	728,200	840,400	984,300	914,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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November 9, 1951

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP : Yield per acre : Production
 AND : Average : 1950 : Preliminary: Average : 1950 : Preliminary
 STATE: 1940-49 : : 1951 : 1940-49 : : 1951 :
 SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES: Bushels Thousand bushels

Maine	328	475	440	59,654	61,750	45,320
N.Y., L.I.	262	365	300	16,155	17,155	14,400
N.Y., Upstate	149	260	235	15,990	17,160	11,985
Pa.	142	195	190	19,176	18,525	15,770
3 Eastern	227.3	339.0	306.9	110,975	114,590	87,475
Mich.	116	180	170	17,755	17,460	12,410
Wis.	103	195	170	12,708	15,015	10,540
Minn.	114	180	185	18,147	17,640	13,875
N. Dak.	135	190	190	19,589	22,230	16,720
S. Dak.	84	150	155	2,435	2,250	1,860
5 Central	115.7	184.6	178.7	70,633	74,595	55,405
Nebr.	156	225	190	10,542	2/11,700	7,410
Mont.	131	185	190	2,100	2,590	2,280
Idaho	243	295	280	37,379	46,610	37,520
Wyo.	171	205	190	2,219	2,152	1,615
Colo.	226	300	230	17,313	18,600	11,960
Utah	183	230	200	2,801	3,335	2,140
Nev.	203	260	260	524	468	390
Wash.	244	310	320	9,254	11,780	9,280
Oreg.	249	330	315	10,736	13,200	11,655
Calif. 1/	326	375	375	12,490	16,875	13,125
10 Western	226.6	292.1	271.5	105,358	127,310	97,375
TOTAL 18	183.2	268.7	251.9	286,967	316,495	240,255

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	177	245	230	1,102	980	713
Vermont	148	195	170	1,430	1,092	748
Massachusetts	170	215	210	3,214	2,816	1,974
Rhode Island	206	255	250	1,263	1,275	925
Connecticut	205	295	265	3,440	3,481	2,412
West Virginia	105	110	105	2,942	1,980	1,680
Ohio	124	200	190	7,731	7,600	5,890
Indiana	137	255	240	4,502	4,845	4,080
Illinois	89	98	115	1,981	882	920
Iowa	100	130	130	3,232	1,300	1,170
New Mexico	81	80	90	283	240	225
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	131.8	194.1	183.2	31,119	26,491	20,737
29 LATE STATES	176.8	261.0	244.6	318,086	342,986	260,992

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	185	295	243	11,213	12,980	8,019
Delaware	93	157	169	342	628	727
Maryland	112	129	137	1,906	1,664	1,534
Virginia	133	171	163	8,998	9,405	7,824
Kentucky	90	93	96	3,546	2,418	2,208
Missouri	113	138	118	3,446	2,346	1,746
Kansas	96	106	56	1,824	1,060	549
Arizona	238	355	350	1,179	1,704	1,400
TOTAL 8	135.1	185.4	162.1	32,454	32,205	24,007
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	171.9	252.1	234.6	350,540	375,191	284,999

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre : 1940-49	: 1950	Production		
			: Preliminary	Average : 1951	: 1940-49
EARLY POTATO STATES:				Bushels	
North Carolina	117	162	143	9,295	10,368
South Carolina	107	104	132	2,457	1,768
Georgia	68	78	68	1,517	1,248
Florida	147	217	244	4,306	5,664
Tennessee	84	100	83	3,088	2,200
Alabama	92	113	129	4,186	3,955
Mississippi	68	69	60	1,632	1,035
Arkansas	83	81	72	3,100	1,863
Louisiana	59	66	62	2,346	1,386
Oklahoma	68	87	78	1,540	870
Texas	93	86	97	4,648	2,752
California 1/	357	400	440	21,549	2/31,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	129.2	179.1	172.1	59,664	64,309
TOTAL U. S.	164.0	237.9	222.4	410,203	439,500
					335,651

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): Nebraska, 65; California, 1,170.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	: Average : 1940-49	Yield per acre : 1950	Production		
			: Preliminary	Average : 1951	: Preliminary : 1940-49
		Bushels	Thousand bushels		
N.J.	139	170	170	2,185	2,890
Ind.	105	130	110	155	91
Ill.	86	100	100	249	200
Iowa	100	105	105	179	158
Mo.	94	115	100	714	690
Kans.	110	115	75	236	161
Del.	120	130	120	183	91
Md.	152	160	145	1,368	1,360
Va.	115	130	115	3,255	3,120
N.C.	107	115	95	7,181	6,785
S.C.	95	107	85	5,292	5,671
Ga.	79	90	70	6,551	5,850
Fla.	67	70	65	1,113	1,050
Ky.	83	87	78	1,228	870
Tenn.	97	100	88	3,189	1,900
Ala.	79	93	60	5,376	4,929
Miss.	91	100	62	5,134	4,300
Ark.	84	91	80	1,669	1,183
La.	89	105	100	8,763	10,290
Okla.	66	75	65	589	450
Tex.	90	95	65	5,378	5,130
Calif.	106	120	125	1,161	1,560
U. S.	92.4	104.4	87.4	61,148	58,729
					34,796

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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November 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	1940-49		Preliminary	Average	1950
	1950	1951	1940-49	1951	1950
Ohio	9.6	12.6	9.5	258	277
Mich.	8.6	10.4	10.0	704	1,020
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	14.0	717	812
Mont.	11.8	12.0	11.5	816	744
Idaho	15.6	17.4	18.5	1,045	1,511
Wyo.	12.0	12.6	13.0	416	454
Colo.	13.5	14.9	15.5	1,882	2,190
Utah	13.8	14.1	16.0	517	535
Calif. 1/	16.6	18.7	19.0	2,130	3,898
Other					
States	12.3	12.2	13.4	1,393	2,056
U.S.	13.1	14.6	15.0	9,880	13,497
					10,741

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	1940-49		Preliminary	Average	1950
	1950	1951	1940-49	1951	1950
La.	18.2	19.2	18.0	5,008	5,729
Fla.	30.0	31.2	31.0	945	1,203
Total	19.4	20.6	19.5	5,953	6,932
					6,538

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	1940-49		Preliminary	Average	1950
	1950	1951	1940-49	1951	1950
S.C.	122	105	108	371	210
Ga.	158	175	155	3,783	2,800
Fla.	180	170	160	1,936	1,360
Ala.	119	115	80	2,360	1,380
Miss.	149	130	75	2,847	1,300
La.	252	290	275	7,268	3,480
Tex.	136	150	140	400	300
U.S.	174	175	153	19,008	10,830
					7,056

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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as of

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November 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1940-49	November 1			
		1949	1950	1951	Pounds
Me.	14.3	15.9	16.3	16.9	
N.H.	15.1	16.5	18.9	19.9	
Vt.	14.2	16.5	17.0	17.2	
Mass.	17.2	19.0	18.7	19.5	
Conn.	17.3	20.3	17.6	19.3	
N.Y.	17.3	21.2	19.9	20.0	
N.J.	19.2	21.9	21.6	20.7	
Pa.	16.5	19.4	19.1	18.7	
N.Atl.	16.82	19.80	19.25	19.21	
Ohio	15.2	17.5	18.0	17.2	
Ind.	14.2	15.1	17.0	16.3	
Ill.	14.7	16.6	16.6	15.4	
Mich.	16.9	18.9	19.1	19.5	
Wis.	14.5	15.2	16.1	15.4	
E.N.Cent.	15.05	16.46	17.18	16.40	
Minn.	12.8	14.2	13.9	14.8	
Iowa	13.6	15.2	16.1	15.5	
Mo.	10.7	11.6	12.5	12.3	
N.Dak.	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.8	
S.Dak.	10.0	10.9	11.5	10.7	
Nebr.	12.0	13.1	14.0	13.4	
Kans.	12.3	13.6	14.3	12.8	
W.N.Cent.	11.99	13.17	13.50	13.22	
Md.	15.2	18.1	17.3	17.6	
Va.	12.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	
W.Va.	12.1	13.5	14.3	12.7	
N.C.	12.0	13.0	13.4	13.5	
S.C.	10.5	11.8	11.9	11.6	
Ga.	8.7	9.5	9.9	9.9	
S.Atl.	11.91	13.37	13.51	13.64	
Ky.	11.1	12.0	13.1	12.7	
Tenn.	9.9	10.6	10.8	11.0	
Ala.	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.1	
Miss.	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.2	
Ark.	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	
Okla.	8.9	9.7	9.6	9.7	
Tex.	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.9	
S.Cent.	8.72	9.45	9.60	9.76	
Mont.	13.8	14.1	14.7	15.3	
Idaho	16.7	17.4	18.3	18.2	
Wyo.	13.9	15.7	16.9	18.4	
Colo.	13.4	14.6	15.8	14.2	
Utah	16.7	18.6	17.9	18.9	
Wash.	16.9	17.8	18.6	19.4	
Oreg.	15.2	15.7	16.4	17.0	
Calif.	17.7	18.0	18.3	19.5	
West.	15.82	16.64	17.45	18.42	
U.S.	13.08	14.54	14.88	14.72	

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced		Div.	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
			During October	Jan.-Oct. incl.							
		Thousands	Number	Millions							
Me.	2,800	2,602	1,504	1,544	42	40	406	414			
N.H.	2,352	2,096	1,606	1,600	38	34	340	319			
Vt.	882	755	1,538	1,488	14	11	142	124			
Mass.	5,210	5,231	1,566	1,668	82	87	770	825			
R.I.	556	578	1,550	1,612	9	9	83	87			
Conn.	3,090	3,286	1,646	1,668	51	55	467	473			
N.Y.	14,381	15,176	1,364	1,386	196	210	2,091	2,100			
N.J.	13,109	13,378	1,451	1,466	190	196	1,779	1,875			
Pa.	20,310	21,960	1,271	1,283	258	282	2,821	2,941			
N.Atl.	62,690	65,062	1,404	1,420	880	924	8,899	9,158			
Ohio	14,994	16,032	1,228	1,234	184	198	2,246	2,308			
Ind.	13,803	13,736	1,104	1,280	152	176	1,940	1,947			
Ill.	17,930	18,080	1,110	1,159	199	210	2,577	2,540			
Mich.	9,496	9,829	1,116	1,166	106	115	1,465	1,459			
Wis.	14,503	15,208	1,147	1,169	166	178	2,139	2,174			
E.N.Cent.	70,726	72,885	1,141	1,203	807	877	10,367	10,428			
Minn.	23,426	22,210	1,104	1,122	259	249	3,612	3,577			
Iowa	25,797	27,433	1,246	1,259	321	345	4,095	4,196			
Mo.	17,588	16,694	992	1,048	174	175	2,639	2,551			
N.Dak.	3,434	3,477	924	887	32	31	484	497			
S.Dak.	6,597	6,494	967	942	64	61	1,001	1,016			
Nebr.	10,702	10,916	1,066	1,073	114	117	1,587	1,571			
Kans.	12,470	12,365	1,054	1,035	131	128	1,294	1,256			
W.N.Cent.	100,014	99,589	1,095	1,111	1,095	1,106	15,212	15,164			
Del.	813	814	1,017	1,032	8	8	125	115			
Md.	3,195	3,126	1,051	1,076	34	34	462	445			
Va.	7,684	7,378	1,116	1,153	86	85	1,090	1,017			
W.Va.	3,166	3,087	983	1,085	31	33	456	443			
N.C.	7,528	7,546	825	880	62	66	912	860			
S.C.	2,964	3,030	713	756	21	23	308	331			
Ca.	5,744	6,046	716	775	41	47	599	667			
Fla.	1,792	1,658	862	837	15	14	221	213			
S.Atl.	32,886	32,685	906	948	298	310	4,173	4,091			
Ky.	7,784	7,704	1,032	1,097	80	85	1,073	1,017			
Tenn.	7,040	7,172	865	952	61	68	885	875			
Ala.	5,432	5,185	688	732	37	38	569	568			
Miss.	5,030	4,568	580	601	29	27	501	448			
Ark.	5,237	5,350	654	716	34	38	583	593			
La.	2,818	2,934	639	682	18	20	288	282			
Okla.	8,738	8,526	992	1,004	87	86	1,132	1,089			
Tex.	20,787	19,047	874	905	182	172	2,599	2,428			
S.Cent.	62,866	60,486	840	883	528	534	2,630	2,300			
Mont.	1,500	1,506	1,097	1,060	16	16	218	207			
Idaho	1,711	1,764	1,190	1,246	20	22	261	249			
Wyo.	616	701	1,147	1,122	7	8	90	98			
Colo.	2,800	2,774	1,004	992	28	28	398	353			
N.Mex.	760	814	1,023	983	8	8	105	107			
Ariz.	470	528	1,020	1,023	5	5	66	73			
Utah	2,645	2,658	1,348	1,380	36	37	415	430			
Nev.	232	227	1,147	1,224	3	3	34	38			
Wash.	4,302	4,293	1,476	1,513	63	65	704	698			
Oreg.	2,443	2,466	1,231	1,352	30	33	405	394			
Calif.	17,484	18,170	1,429	1,451	250	264	2,741	2,709			
West.	34,963	35,201	1,333	1,362	466	489	5,437	5,356			
U.S.	364,145	366,608	1,119	1,157	4,074	4,240	51,718	51,497			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-CP-11/9/51 - 5300
Permit No. 1001

